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Thursday, November 28, 1979
Ottawa, Canada
Vol. 12, No. 21
Single copy 30 cents

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Ban on Asian hubbies

New Delhi (IBS) - In its policy to keep Britain white, the regime of Margaret Thatcher is prepared now to introduce legislation which would prevent husbands and fiances of persons not born in Great Britain from settling in that country.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Whitlaw, told a group of Tory MP's that the measure would not only reduce the number of Asian men and women coming into the country considerably, but would also fulfill in part the manifesto handed out by the Conservative Party at the time of its election to power.

Last year 10,000 Asians from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka were permitted settlement in Britain because they had married citizens of that country. Up till this time, any British citizen, either man or woman, could marry abroad. His or her partner would automatically have the right to settle in the country.. Asians abused the law, using it to bring into Britain their kith and kin, and even friends, under false pretexts. Now, only British citizens by birth would be allowed to bring in their mates.

While Asians who favour arranged marriages would be greatly affected by this move, causing an anti-Conservative feeling, most MP's feel that this would be short-lived.

They feel that if Asians wanted to settle in this country, yet abuse liberties given to them, then they would just have to enforce rigid laws. In any case, there were enough unmarried Asian men and women already living in Britain who could marry each other.

Timothy Raison, Minister for Home Affairs, who visited some South Asian countries recently, felt that leaders in those countries were all in favour of Britain ending the system of marriage abuse by their citizens settled on the island.

Some Rightists still feel that a proper register of dependent immigrants should be maintained, while others feel that work permits to foreigners should also be curtailed.

Non-resident accounts for more banks

New Delhi (IBS) - The Centre has listed 60 banks in the country as having the authority to open non-resident accounts designated in rupees. Persons of Indian nationality or origin abroad may transfer funds from the country of residence to any one of the 60 banks.

However, the facility does not apply to residents in the bilateral account group countries -- the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

The Reserve Bank is offering several incentives to encourage overseas Indians to open non-resident accounts, such as income accuring on balances in the accounts is free of Indian income-tax, balances held in the account are exempt from wealth tax, freedom of repatriate balances along with interest, and interest accuring on the account, as also interest dividend on government securities or units of the Unit Trust of India purchased out of funds in the account may be credited to the account freely by authorised dealers.

Major oil find

New Delhi (IBS) - A pleasant cooling breeze is blowing gently over India's worsening crude oil crisis, emanating from a spot 80 km. south-west of Bombay, way out at sea.

The country had struck another major off-shore oilfield which promises to yield between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels each day.

Petroleum Minister Bala Pajanor could find few words carrying enough praise for the successful efforts of the premier oil exploration organisation, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which roles the expanse of ocean known as the Bombay High and other oilfields, on and off-shore.

The well was spudded by the drill-ship Gettysbury September 12 and reached its target depth October 6. Since then production tests have been in progress.

The structure encompassing the new oilfield is known as Ratnagiri -12, or R-12, and has an extent of 22 sp. km.

An oil column of 110 metres was met at a depth of 1900 metres below sea level. Above the oil zone is a gas column of 15 metres.

So far two levels of the oil column have been tested, one giving an oil production of 2,500 barrels a day through a half inch choke and the second 5,400 barrels through a one inch choke.

The discovery has been termed a 'commercial find'. The last significant find was in October 1977, in the B-38 structure.

Election: Millionnaires' game

New Delhi (IBS) - The Lok Sabha election will be a millionaires' game in at least two prosperous states -- Punjab and Haryana. Fund-raising campaigns have already begun, and while the list of candidates and alliances have yet to be finalised, money is already pouring into an assortment of coffers.

Each contestant is going to have to find anything between Rs 500,000 to Rs. 1 million for his (or her) campaign. Indications are that there will be a triangular contest for all the 13 Lok Sabha seats in Punjab and for the 10 Haryana seats, besides the spinter independent parties.

Two reasons have been offered for the all-round increase in election-fighting costs. The all round escalation in the prices of fuel and paper. Then there is the fact that assembly elections are not going to be held along with the Lok Sabha elections, and whenever this has happened in the past, the cost of fighting the main election skyrockets.

To move around the nine segments of assembly constituencies, a candidate has to engage between 8 to 10 vehicles per day, per segment, making a total of 80 to 90 vehicles per day, per candidate. In key constituencies, the number sometimes shoots up to 200 vehicles per day.

Holding of public meetings and addresses, have become part of a candidates campaign, and to do so one has to put out large amounts of money for equipment between Rs 15,000 to Rs 20,000 per person today, as against Rs 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 at the turn of the last decade.

While political parties are supposed to finance the campaign of their 'horses', most of the expense actually is borne by the campaigner himself. And while those with meagre resources at their disposal are already feeling the pinch, those with large amounts of money, others who have funds to play around with are already cultivating the voter liberally.

An Amritsar based aspirant has already spent Rs 1.5 lakhs in his bid to ensure a party ticket, while another ticket seeker has forked out upward of Rs 30,000.

Notorious criminals to hang

New Delhi, Nov. 27 (UNI) - Delhi High Court upheld the death sentence awarded to notorious criminals Billa and Ranga in the Chopra children murder case which shook the capital last year.

They were charged with kidnapping and murdering Sanjay and Geeta, children of Naval Captain M.M. Chopra in death on August 26 last year.

"To award any other sentence except the death sentence will amount to complete failure of justice", Justice V.D. Mishra and Justice F.S. Gill observed while agreeing fully with the special reasons given by trial Judge M.K. Chawla in awarding the sentence.

Dismissing all the appeals by Billa and Ranga, the Judge noted that "with the elimination of the appellants (Billa and Ranga) society would be much better off and its safety will no longer be endangered".

The Judge strongly felt that the lives of Naval Captain M.M. Chopra's two children could have been saved had the police acted promptly and the facts of this case demonstrated that there was no dearth of public spirited persons.

They (Billa and Ranga) hit upon a most diabolical plan - a cold blooded, ruthless, cruel murder of two young innocent teenagers. Sanjay was hacked to death by both of them as is apparent from the postmorten examination.

He (Sanjay) had as many as 21 injuries on his body. Immediately after killing Sanjay, Billa and Ranga raped Sanjay's sister Geeta, then killed her and threw her body in the bush. Evidently Billa and Range had sadistic pleasure in committing the crime".

The Court commended the police for showing "unusual efficiency" in carrying out the investigation after the bodies of the two children had been recovered.

The Court, however, blamed the police for not taking action immediately and hoped that police would take public reports seriously and act promptly. "The public is likely to refuse co-operation till the apathy of the police last," the Judge remarked.

Recalling the course of events on August 26, 1978 - the day the murders took place the judgement said, whereas a report was received by the Control Room at 6.44 p.m., police station Mandir Marg deputed a police officer at 7.05 p.m. for investigation.

"Surely, the police did not expect the offenders to stay put in their car at Gol Dakhana and wait for the police. Had the flying squad cars been put into operation immediately, there was a good chance of preventing the murders".

The Court felt that a general alarm should have been sounded to apprehend the culprit. The folly was compounded by another police officer working at police station Rajinder Nagar.

Inderjit Singh, a junior engineer, who had chased the car in a scooter and lost sight of it, had reported the matter to police station Rajinder Nagar adding that he was lodging the report on humanitarian grounds.

"But this did not affect the police. Though the report was recorded at 6.45 p.m. the police refused to take action since the crime had not been committed in their jurisdiction, an everyday excuse of the police for its non-action.

The death sentence on the two criminals will, however, remain suspended in view of the Supreme Court order, October 9, staying all executions in the country.

Sanjay, Shukla out of race?

New Delhi (IBS) - Despite the opinion of the Chief Election Commissioner, both Sanjay Gandhi and V.C. Shukla cannot contest the January elections. Both have been convicted in the 'Kissa Kursi Ka' case. Under law, persons sentenced for two years imprisonment - both the aforementioned fit the bill - stand disqualified for the Lok Sabha elections. The Commissioner had ruled earlier that anyone whose appeal was pending could stand for election.

Since both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shukla stand convicted, neither can contest the elections, says the Law Minister, S.N. Kacker.

The final view on the subject will be given by the Returning Officer. Under law, a person serving or convicted of a prison for two years and more cannot stand for election for six years after he has served his prison term. Only members of Parliament and of State Legislatures who have been convicted in a law court can stand for election and waive the disqualification, provided they appeal to higher courts.

ART TREASURES: EXPORT BAN

New Delhi (IBS) - Works of art by Gagandera Nath Tagore, Ravi Varma, Abanidra Nath Tagore, Sailoz Mookerji and N. Roerich have been declared as art treasures to prevent their export.

Ghaffar Khan in exile

Taroon Shar (Afghanistan), Nov. 24 (UNI) - An orthopaedic specialist from India will examine the ailing Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan early next month.

Dr. B. Sankaran, Director General of Health Services, is due in Kabul, 150 km away, on December 3. He will see the 91-year-old Frontier Gandhi either here on in the Afghan capital.

Dr. Sankaran had examined Badshah Khan when he visited India in 1973.

Frail, lonely and bent with age, the Pakhtoon leader is suffering from osteoarthritis of the right knee and gets up and walks with difficulty.

In self-exile in Taroon Shar (old Jalalabad) for the past six years, Badshah Khan lives in a modest double-storey building on the Taroon Shar-Turkhan road.

The house, which has a half-hectare compound, has been provided by the Afghanistan Government. An armed guard looks after his security.

Although in poor health, Badshah Khan has cultivated a new passion - horticulture. He has converted the compound into a lush green yard.

The man who led the Pathans in the freedom fight against the British spends several hours tending the nurslings in pursuit of his experiments in vegetable farming.

Assisting him is a gardner who is also, as it were, his sole companion.

Grown in the garden are radish, carrot, lettuce, sarson (mustard), onion and garlic.

Besides vegetables, fruit trees are in plenty - guava, orange, malta, a Japanese variety of it locally called amlok and lokat.

Badshah Khan says he is taking to jowar cultivation. He is in fact awaiting a packet of jowar seeds from India for sowing this season, he tells a visiting UNI correspondent.

All that he needs for his lunch comes from his garden.

His meals are frugal. For lunch he has soup and vegetables with some bread. Two bananas and a cup of curd make his dinner. He also takes a glass of milk before going to bed.

The living room is on the first floor of the building. As one goes up the stairs one enters the verandah overlooking the garden.

A "seven-foot "takhat posh" (wooden cot with mattress) lies in the verandah for the Pakhtoon leader to rest on. The only other piece of furniture is a cushioned arm chair.

The living room, which also serves as his bedroom, has a cot, two chairs and a couple of teapoys, on one of which stands a water jug. The walls are bare.

As the correspondent entered the room with an Indian friend and was introduced, Badshah Khan, who was lying in bed, got up slowly. He sat up with an effort, his right hand grasping the painful knee.

It was easy conversing with him. His voice sonorous and his understanding of men and matters and his mind as keen and alert as ever.

Badshah Khan, who was in salwar kameez, reminisced about the Indian freedom struggle, his days with Mahatma Gandhi, his seventeen years in jail in Pakistan and his last visit to India in 1973.

He was reticent to discuss politics, but talked freely about his health.

He said his legs give him much trouble. It was the result of a fall a few years ago. The swelling is slight, but some fluid collects and has had to be removed three or four times in the past.

Any other problem?

He said he used to feel "some kind of uneasiness" in the chest. He began to take garlic regularly and now feels perfectly all right.

Does he take any medicine?

No, not even a tablet. Only his leg is painful, otherwise he felt normal.

He related his efforts for a cure.

At one time a suggestion had been made that he go to China for acupuncture treatment.

President Zia-Ul-Haq of Pakistan had suggested that Badshah Khan accompany him on his visit to China two years ago. But the Pakhtoon leader's son, National Awami Party Leader Khan Abdul Wali Khan, was against it since he would not be able to stand Peking's severe winter.

During President Mohammed Daoud's regime in Afghanistan, a medical board consisting of four Soviet and three Afghan experts examined him and recommended that he go to the USSR for treatment.

But then the regime changed and President Noor Mohammed Taraki took over in Kabul. The matter was somehow not pursued.

His own feeling was: "How can I think of going to a place where I would be a stranger, all alone and ignorant of the local language?"

Would he like to go to India?

"Indeed, I have a lot of friends there and would feel at home."

He then spoke of the Indian doctor's forthcoming visit.

The conversation had gone on for an hour and dusk had fallen.

He told his two visitors to stay a while.

He looked around. One of his visitors fetched and handed him his walking stick.

He reared himself to his full stature - he stands six feet and three inches tall - one hand clutching the stick and the other on a caller's shoulder.

He walked to his refrigerator a few paces away and took out two guava fruits.

He handed the visitors one each, proudly saying they were from his own garden.

SOLAR DRIERS

New Delhi, Nov. 22 (UNI) - The Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jammu has developed "Solar driers" for drying fruits in the shortest possible time.

RRL scientists carried out trials for shipturing the fruits before drying to preserve the natural colour, flavour and aroma of the fruit and to enhance its storage life.

The solar unit has been developed to dry the fruits in three to four days.

Air fares to rise

New Delhi (IBS) - India is to raise air fares from November 25 by as much as 30 per cent, according to Civil Aviation Minister Mohammed Shafi Qureshi.

The extent of the increase will, however, differ from sector to sector, and concessions to certain categories of passengers would also be 'recalculated'.

The decision to raise the fares had been taken earlier in accordance with the international controlling organisation, but implementation had been delayed because all countries had not agreed to the raise. Apparently this has now been done.

Deportation faced

New Delhi (IBS) - An Indian couple surrendered their Malaysian citizenship in 1969 and left for India. They returned, but have now run into arrest prior to deportation.

The middle-aged pair, P. Kannappan and Mrs. P. Amirtham, appealed to the high court and were released. But as they left the courtroom they were re-arrested by immigration officials.

They appealed to the court to show sympathy and permit them to take up residence in Malaysia, since they have no relatives in India.

The court, in releasing them prior to re-arrest, held that the couple had been wrongfully charged - they should have been charged for overstaying and not for entering illegally.

Eunuchs meet

Panipat, Nov. 20 (UNI) - Eunuchs from all parts of the country are here to mourn the death of two of their Takia Nashins (Chiefs).

The local Takia (council) has erected a spacious enclosure opposite the Hali park to accommodate them. The ten-foot high enclosure of thorns insulates them from prying eyes.

Mahatma Gandhi's politics

The female principle

Some of the ideals preached and practised by Mahatma Gandhi that were highlighted at a workshop held in September at Columbia University were equality for women and the basic spirit of Gandhi's political style which embodied the virtues of womankind, such as non-violence, tolerance, suffering, emotionalism and subjective approach to issues. The seminar was organized by the Federation of Indian Associations in New York.

The panel included one sociologist - Dr. Ashakan Nimbark, two economists - Drs. Sushila Gidwani and Romesh Diwan and one historian Dr. S.R. Shirgaonkar. The moderator was Dr. Baidyanath Varma, another sociologist.

According to Dr. Nimbark, Gandhi's political style unlike the "macho" style of Marx and Lenin was basically a "feminine" style in the good sense of the term. Nimbark concluded that if non-violence was the law of our being as Gandhi so emphatically pronounced, "then the future lies with women."

The second speaker Dr. Gidwani after briefly referring to the economic role of men and women in the four stages of civilization - hunter, agriculture, industrial and technological - pointed out how only in one of these stages that is in the agricultural stage was the woman an equal partner to man. Gandhi being an advocate of equality for women, his system came closest to the 'agricultural' stage where "the center of production and consumption were close to each other and the family was the unit around it." Here both mother and father shared the work equally to produce what was needed for themselves and the family. Thus, in the Gandhian system the roles of men and women were complementary - an ideal state.

Dr. Diwan, the next speaker drew parallels between the feminists' aspirations and Gandhi's own. They both strove for an ideal world where absolute freedom, equality and truth were the ruling forces. "The feminist and Gandhi parted 'ways only in their approach," Diwan concluded.

The final panelist Dr. Shirgaonkar, the chairwoman of the History Department at S.N.D.T. University, Bombay brought out the principles of Gandhi as they worked at S.N.D.T.

Dr. David Deli of Columbia University who at the request of F.I.A. shared a brief paper prepared by him felt that in essence, Gandhi while advocating non-violence as a far superior force to conquer the enemy condemned cowardice, which could be sometimes equated with non-violence by some. Gandhi upheld non-violence as a virtue inherent in women. However, he clearly advised women to use violence when their honor was in jeopardy if they were not "fully trained to the art of using non-violence" to achieve their goal.

If the contents of the workshop were to be summarized in one sentence then this would be it. Gandhi saw the asset that is woman whose inherent strength and virtues he incorporated in his everyday life, ethics and politics and used them to achieve freedom for India.

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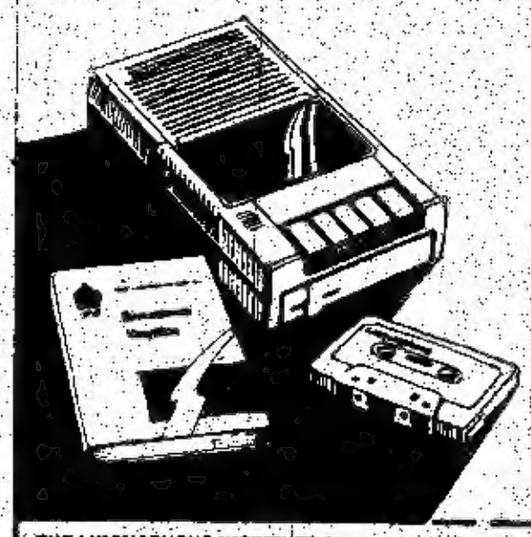

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Lucky I

New Delhi (IBS) - A violent mob missed its target when Mrs. Indira Gandhi's entourage was on its way to Madhepure, in Bihar - its missiles by-passed Target-1, Mrs. Gandhi, and did considerable damage to some lesser lights in her party.

The toll published is - Bihar Congress legislature leader Jagannath Mishra, Mrs. Gandhi's security officer, a Youth Congress star, and Mrs. Gandhi's driver. Minor injuries were sustained by a dozen others, mentioned in one sentence as 'als o hurt.'

Most papers played the incident down, but one national daily splashed it across Page One as the lead story of the day. News Editors differ in their views.

Mrs. Gandhi later addressed a huge gathering.

But for all her misadventure, she should have nothing to really complain about - in Madhya

Sanjay to

The lodestone in Mrs. Indira Gandhi's life, baby son Sanjay, is reported to have been advised to seek the 'democratic verdict of the sovereign electorate' and 'prove to the world that no amount of calumny could soil the image of the young man when the people were 'solidly behind him.'

Congress-I general Secretary A.R. Antulay, the advisor of Sanjay, did not bat an eyelid in spouting those words. In fact he added, 'it is for him to take or leave my advice.'

With the same straight face, Mr. Antualy explained that Sanjay Gandhi (of Maruti and Emergency ill-fame) is regarded by Raj Narain and Jagjiwan Ram as 'political asset'. In what way, we must guess for ourselves. He did condescent to add that the 'political acumen' of the Rising Son has been 'acknowledged by Raj Narain and Jagjiwan Ram'.

The 'persistent persecution' of the Political Wizard by the Janata and Lok Dal (Janata-S) governments, Mr. Antulay explained, left him (Sanjay) no choice but to invoke justice from the court of the people.

SANJAY'S POLITICAL ACUMEN TO BENEFIT C[U]

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Asked if Mr. Gandhi would be given a party ticket, Congress (I) General Secretary A R Antulay told a news conference that "in the circumstances my advice to him (Mr. Gandhi) would be to get the democratic verdict of the sovereign electorate to prove to the world that no amount of calumny can soil the image of a young man when the people are solidly behind him.

Mr. Antulay said by persistently persecuting Mr. Gandhi, the Janata Party and Lok Dal governments had left him with no alternative but to seek justice from the court of the people.

"When the institution of government, which is supposed to be impartial, and the forum of judiciary, which is expected to be just, join hands to take up vindictive attitude, it is so natural for a young man like him to knock at the door of the court of the people of India and vindicate his honour which is being constantly smeared by lies day in and day out only for the fault of being the son of Mrs. Gandhi".

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Mrs. Gandhi later addressed a 'huge gathering'.

But for all her misadventure, she should have nothing to really complain about - in Madhya Pradesh, caretaker Prime Minister Charan Singh, who wants her speedily tried for emergency crimes and 'suitably punished', was himself up against a wall of hostility from his 'huge gathering'. They booed and heckled him to the extent where he must have felt like a ham actor messing up his lines on-stage.

Charan Singh 'omniscient' as most politicians are, knew the culprits behind it all - the RSS and Jana Sangh. He said so in plain terms. In fact, he went a step further - he cautioned the Jana Sangh, 'If you behave like this we shall not allow to hold election meetings in other states such as UP, Haryana and Bihar.

Fed to the front teeth, Charan Singh told the police to throw out 'the mischief-mongers.' The police did not, but that's for the record only. It did not stop him from going on to thoroughly indict the Jana Sangh and its parent organisation, the exclusively Hindu RSS.

Sanjay to run?

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Mr. Antulay said "The political acumen of this young man" was acknowledged even by Lok Dal working President Rajnarain when he recently discussed political matters with Mr. Gandhi and sought his guidance and advice.

It was also recognised by Janata leader Jagjivan Ram "his chief lieutenant" D N Tiwari met Mr. Gandhi to discuss political problems and asked for Mr. Gandhi's advice.

"When both these parties recognise him as a political asset, why should the Congress (I) deny to itself the benefit of his services," Mr. Antulay asked.

The language barrier

Mysore, Nov. 23 (UNI) - The Karnataka Chief Minister and Congress President, Devraj Urs, said here that Hindi was a major hurdle in his emergence as a national leader.

He said not knowing Hindi had proved a damper in his case as in the case of the late K Kamaraj who, talented as he was, could not "out beat" north Indian leaders because of not knowing Hindi.

More Indians travel

New Delhi (IBS) - The Reserve Bank of India permitted 42,338 persons to travel abroad during the 12-month period ended March this year.

The travel was permitted for a variety of purposes such as business, medical treatment, study tours, attendance of conferences, etc.

The Reserve Bank of India released to these travellers about Rs 450 million (US $56 million) in foreign exchange.

These figures are a step-up on the previous year ended March 1978.

During that year, travel permits were issued to 40,626 Indians, and Rs 320 million (US $40 million) were released to them.

Bulk of the travel is for business purposes.

Probe into Amritsar station

New Delhi (IBS) - The Central Government has asked for a probe into the installation of an unauthorised transmitter in Amritsar. Post Master-General, North Western Circle, has been asked to conduct investigations. The station, set up by the Golden Temple, Akali Dal (revolutionary), will be examined by the PMG who would take appropriate action.

To operate a wireless station, regulation is needed under the Indian Telegraph Act by the Wireless Planning and co-ordination wing of the Communications Ministry. There are currently more than 14,000 such licences already issued. Organisations like the fire brigade, public transport sports and recreation complexes and so on have such licences.

Violation of the law entails three years imprisonment under the 1885 legislation under the Telegraph Act. The installation has put the Punjab Government in an awkward position, no doubt about it, they did not take suitable action promptly.

Bishop floats garment firm

New Delhi (IBs) - The Archbishop of Trivandrum (Kerala) has launched a public limited company and entered the garment industry on a no-profit, no-loss basis.

Archbishop Benedict Mar Gregorios plans to manufacture quality and fashion apparel at the lowest possible price. His company is named Mar Gregorios Garments Ltd.

He has the active support of the Kerala Small Industries and Employment Corporation, some financial institutions, and various associations of the arch-diocese.

Archbishop Gregorios is also the promoter of other business ventures - a fishing set-up, a fibre-foam unit and a bamboo concern. He is also a noted agriculturalist.

His garment unit has already begun production and items have entered domestic market. But he now plans to enter the export market in the near future.

Zia's pact with Mishra

New Delhi (IBS) - Congress (I) general secretary A.R. Antulay, has alleged that Minister for External Affairs S.N. Mishra had made a secret pact with Zia-ul-Haq, President of Pakistan, to get both the elections in Pakistan and India postponed.

According to Antulay, the two leaders had met in Havana at the non-aligned summit where, after a 50-minute meeting, the decision was reached to put off the general elections. "Since the elections at this juncture do not suit either regime, we understand that the two leaders had a sinister understanding, and do everything in their power to force the elections to be postponed, " said Mr. Antulay.

According to the general secretary, the two leaders said that they would "play with fire" and involve the two countries in a series of border confrontations and threaten hostility with a view to having emergency enforced and the polls put off. He claimed that with Zia having managed the Pakistan end of the postponement," the Lok Dal and other outfits in India were now trying desperately to complete the Indian end of the bargain.

A new low in politics

New Delhi (IBS) - Indian politics has sunk to a new low with the decision of Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, who recently resigned as Finance Minister, to return to the fold of Mrs. Gandhi.

As recently as July 10, 1978, the same Bahuguna in a letter to the then Prime Minister Morarji Desai had referred to Mrs. Gandhi as "the most discredited person in the nation".

Now it is Mrs. Gandhi in whom Bahuguna finds hope of "evolving a national consensus on basic issues".

Few will be taken in by the elaborate charade played by Bahuguna concerning his decision to join the Indira Congress.

Mrs. Gandhi must have her own reasons for taking part in the charade by going to Bahuguna's house after what was described as a chance meeting at Shantivana, to celebrate Nehru's birthday on November 14. She probably hopes that although Bahuguna adds only marginal strength to her party, his decision might pave the way for others.

As for Bahuguna, he has only demonstrated once again the opportunism underlying the various political moves he has made since he lost the chief ministership of Uttar Pradesh during the Emergency, after he had antagonised Sanjay Gandhi.

The reason for his losing the job had nothing to do with scruples about the Emergency, however, was reflected in the record number of persons detained in UP when he was chief minister.

Bahuguna staged a political comeback in 1977 by joining Jagjivan Ram to form the Congress for Democracy when the tide was turning against Mrs. Gandhi. He was rewarded with a cabinet ministership in the government set up in New Delhi by the newly-formed Janata Party.

The CFD subsequently merged with Janata, but this did not prevent Bahuguna from reviving the CFD when he found it convenient to ditch the Morarji Desai government while it was facing a no-confidence motion in the Lok Sabha last July.

In this exercise, he joined hands with a bitter political rival, Charan Singh, even though it meant parting company with Jagjivan Ram. In return, he got a job in the Charan Singh Government.

Charan's deal

New Delhi, Nov. 23 (UNI) - Prime Minister Charan Singh was prepared in May to strike a deal with the erstwhile Jana Sangh - the party against which he and his Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD) followers had mounted a massive campaign then - if it backed him for the prime ministership.

This is revealed by former minister for information and broadcasting L K Advani in his latest book - "The People Betrayed" - which describes "how from the word 'go' Mr. Charan Singh had started plotting to take over the prime ministership."

Mr. Advani says: "As late as May 1979, on the eve of a crucial (Janata Party) parliamentary board meeting that was to discuss various organisational problems, including the dual membership issue, my friend Satish Agarwal, then minister of state for finance, rang me up saying that he had something important to discuss.

Mr. Advani writes: "Agarwal soon arrived, and said that an important financier of Chaudhary's (Charan Singh) camp had brought him a message conveying that Chaudhary Saheb was willing to have a truce with the Jana Sangh, close the dual membership issue at the meeting to be held the next day and have Jana Sangh members taken back into the U.P. Government if only the Jana Sangh could assure him that in 1982, or earlier, if a natural vacancy arose for the post of prime minister, the Jana Sangh would support him."

"My response was unhesitating and unreserved," writes the former Jana Sangh Chief, "I rejected the proposal."

He says: "We believe that sub-rosa deals of the kind suggested are not going to promote the party's interest."

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ESTABLISHED 1958 • IATA—ATC APPROVED

THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

(Published on the first and third Thursday of every month)

161 DALHOUSIE ST., OTTAWA, CANADA. K1N 7C3

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Two Years: $14.00

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One year by Air Mail:$15.00
FIRST CLASS ONE YEAR
Canada - $12.00 U.S.A. - $13.00

INDIAN DEMOCRACY

Modern type of democracy has been alive and well in India for the last three decades with a brief period of autocracy imposed by the mother and child. Again in January 1980, India will have elections and a new Government will be in power. Who will head the Government? No one can be sure yet.

One possibility that should be expected in India in future is the lack of a majority government controlled by one party, as is happening in some of the States in India. There will always be coalitions and alliances and the accompanying activities of horsetrading, floor crossing and the like. Prime Ministers and Cabinets may change frequently as a result.

This may necessitate special measures to make sure that in-today-out-tomorrow politicians do not plunder the common purse. Perhaps floor crossing should be penalized by loss of membership in Parliament. Another option is to strengthen the role of the President so that there will be more political stability.

Indian democracy is heading for interesting times. Let us hope that the people of India will not have to pay a heavy price for the entertainment they may get from the politicians.

Stagnating ventures

New Delhi (IBS)- India's joint ventures abroad are stagnating, according to official reports.

The promotion of joint ventures abroad has never been accorded any particular importance in Government policy, nor has the private corporate sector assigned it a significant role in its growth strategy.

The shortage of capital required for domestic investment has been the major justification for the perfunctionary official approach to Indian joint ventures abroad. The corporate sector, on its part, has by and large been content to bask in the protected, supply-scarce domestic market. Basically, the policy approach to joint ventures has been guided by compulsions to export development.

Initial failures of joint ventures specially during the first half of the seventies, also acted as an inhibition. About 29 joint ventures have folded up so far. Inadequate understanding of the economies in which the joint ventures were proposed has been responsible for non-implementation of 141 out of the 364 joint venture proposals abroad approved till the end of October, 1979 by New Delhi.

SOME DOING WELL

On the credit side, the joint ventures that did strike roots abroad seem to be doing well.

The 107 units in operation at the end of December, 1978 accounted for exports of Rs 233 million ($30 million) in plant and machinery, by way of contribution to the equity capital of Rs 277 million ($35 million). They repatriated Rs 21 million (about $3 million) by way of dividend and what is even more significant Rs 46 million ($6 million) by way of fees for technical know-how and for engineering services. In addition to exports by way of equity contribution, the joint ventures took plant, machinery, spares, components and raw materials worth Rs 480 million ($60 million) from India.

At the end of December 1978 there were 89 projects under implementation - four of them have already become operational - with an approved Indian equity of Rs 420 million (about $50 million).

Nevertheless, taking the picture as a whole, the number of projects under implementation has instead of increasing declined from 105 in October 1977 to 89 at the end of December 1978, and further to 85 at the end of October 1979.

No gas on Sundays

New Delhi, (UNI) Petrol pumps in the Union Territory of Delhi will remain closed on Sundays from November 18.

A spokesman of the Delhi Petrol Dealers Association said this had been decided in view of the shortage of petroleum products.

Finding a voice

[An interview with Amrit Wilson, the author of Asian Women in Britain]

Q. Why did you write this book?

Because I felt that Asian women had so much to tell, I wanted to write a book in which they could express their opinions and feelings. There have been things written about Asian women which show them always as a group who can't speak for themselves. They are just treated as objects - nothing more. That they have any feelings about their own lives or that they can analyse their own lives never comes up. I wanted to show how Asian women are quite capable of speaking for themselves.

Asian women are the worst off of all British workers. They are at the bottom of the heap. They come unprepared, easy victims to unscrupulous employers. They don't know the language so their choice of jobs is limited to the worst and least skilled; they don't have much information about other, better off workers so they can be paid poverty-line wages. They are black so they need not be treated even like women, but more like animals. And if they ever ask for help against their employers, their chances of getting it are usually known to be small. Neither their husbands and families, nor white trade unionists nor middle class Asians are keen to help them.

For Asian women wage labour is a new experience, both baffling and exciting. Baffling because it is all so new and strange, and exciting because it brings the first hint, the first distant suggestion that for women an independent economic identity is possible. Asian women who are wage earners fall into three main groups - homeworkers, shop assistants and secretaries, and factory and sweat-shop workers. I shall write only about women in the last group and their position in the British labour market since very little has been written about them.

Surinder, a Sikh woman, explained to me what it had been like coming to Britain in the sixties and finding a job in a sweat-shop soon after.

"At home, money meant food or perhaps, if one had saved a lot, more land, but here the shops were full of the most amazing commodities and getting money at the end of the week seemed to suggest that these things were within one's reach. For a long time I never realised how badly paid and overworked I was, but what made me feel bad in those days was the rudeness and lack of respect with which I and other Asian women were treated by the supervisors. Now I have begun to understand, bad pay, rotten conditions and this insufferable contempt shown to us, it is a part of the same picture."

What makes this understanding, this adjustment even more difficult are the immense problems of everyday life in Britain - how to get to work, how to sign your name and so on. But once these hurdles are overcome, women soon stop harking back to their village background and comparing everything with it. The next stage is when they begin to think of themselves as workers in Britain and compare their lives with those of other workers, black and white. More and more women from a peasant background are now reaching this stage - a fact which can't be ignored by employers. The 'docile', easily exploited workforce is gradually becoming more defiant and angry. As a personnel manager in a Brandford mill put it 'Asian ladies are so well behaved. They have no complaints, they complete their training period very accurately and they are really good. We are very happy to have them. But lately these ladies in the Spinning department, they seem to be rather odd. They can be rude. It concerns me because it is unusual for an Asian lady to be rude, to answer back, to be a chatter-box.'

If that is the case with ex-peasants, these 'reactions from experience' for women from an urban background, say from Kenya, are different. They have never worked before outside their home or family shop but the concepts of a commercial society are quite familiar to them. Those of them from East Africa were, before they came here, middle-class or lower middle-class. Because of this, their expectations are often higher. They know nothing about the means of organising, nor are they particularly militant, but they see quickly and quite clearly that they are being exploited.

Prabhaben, a woman in her thirties, described to me the conditions at the laundry where she works. Of about 50 employees, 40 are Asian women.

"You ask about discrimination? There is a colour bar, that is for certain. First the pay; Indians get less. Oh yes, the whites get more. We get 28 pounds a week whether we are sitting at a machine all day or operating heavy presses. The white women get 32 pounds. Upstairs where the machines are it is terribly hot. It is very difficult to work there. Almost all the workers upstairs are women, there are only two men and they are pensioners. The women's salary is very low. The pay in laundries is very poor, they can't afford to pay more, that is what they say. In many ways I am better off than the others. I work downstairs. Upstairs the women suffer, they really suffer. They are paid low salaries and everything is worse for them, they have to face the insults of supervisors. These supervisors are all English women."

At Prabhaben's laundry there is no union. That is the norm in the small workplaces which employ Asian women. Conditions in these places are often not only uncomfortable but unsafe. The factory inspectorate has never heard of their existence. These work-places belong to two main types of firms - largish firms in traditionally low wage industries such as laundries or electrical component factories or sweet factories, or sweat-shops - where the employer may be a family firm or a self-made man, fiercely anti-union, determined to compete with bigger firms if necessary by exploiting his workers. As far as personalities are concerned, the second type of employer is frequently the sort of man who forms the backbone of the ultra-right in Britain and is usually a racist in the most extreme and overt sense. The work offered is often seasonal, like making Christmax decorations or making and packing anything from toy guns to cheap electric heaters. The attitude to the Asian women employed is that they should be hired and fired as needed.

Before Asian women began working in large numbers, their jobs were done by Asian men or white women. Even now, many factories employ varying proportions of these two other groups alongside Asian women, but a white man would almost never work in such a place except as a supervisor.

Shahida

"In the laundry all the workers now are Asian except for one Jamaican. In the past there were some white women. Now they have left for better jobs. I have to lift sheets, I catch them as they fall, folded. I have to put them in the cupboard in the right order depending on how they are labelled. It is a job standing all the time. It is a real strain. I get 18 pounds a week for four hours a day. When I finish, my feet, the soles are like bricks and my arms aching. When I started work, at night it used to be agony till I fell asleep.

Our foreman is white. He is a swine. He makes us do ten minutes more every day. We are supposed to finish at 9.30 but he insists (that we do ten minutes extra. Then he says that we steal things. He called Mrs B - (a community worker) and asked her to tell us in our language not to bring any bags to work. As it is they search our bags when we come in and when we leave. And to tell the truth the sheets are so thick it would be impossible to steal them in our bags. So it is humiliation just for the sake of it. That is what we told Mrs B but she only told us to work hard and to try to learn English. But that is not easy because there is no time. The laundry will allocate no time, all they can do is ask us to come one hour earlier. How can we, tell me how can we? There is never any time for anything. For example my husband is very religious, he has been on Haj; he says to me 'Why don't you read Nimaz?' It is true I don't, but when can I find time? I return home at 11 o'clock and then there is cleaning and tidying. It may be one in the morning before I get to bed. Tell me, how could I get up every day at six to read Nimaz? He complains, 'How will the children learn, what sort of an example are you setting them?' I just say 'May Allah forgive me, how can I live?' On Saturday and Sunday I work all day with the cleaning and washing. He starts with Nimaz, then he watches TV, reads Nimaz again then watches TV again, that's how the day passes. He never, ever does the housework. If I am ill he asks the children to do it.

Life is so short, soon it will be finished, the weeping of everyday will be over."

Asian Women in Britain
(Amrit Wilson, Virago Ldt, 1978, 8 Wardour Street, London W1V 3HE

Soviet-Afghan connection

New Delhi (IBS) - World has filtered through that the USSR has built a huge army base near Garah, 65 miles from the Iranian frontier, and expanded the Afghan air base at Shindand, 75 miles from the Iranian Frontier.

The espionage agencies reporting this claimed that the Soviets want a base from where they could hold strategic superiority over Iran. Under the 1921 Soviet-Iran treaty, the former has the right to intervene should internal developments in Iran threaten Soviet interests.

One such development could well be the counter-revolution movement against the Ayatollah Khomeini, according to the New York Times. This would automatically have Soviet support, it was felt. The counter-revolt would draw its strength from the middle class, especially if initially supported by Soviet propaganda and arms.

WATER POLLUTION LAB

New Delhi (IBS) - The first ever laboratory on wheels to detect water pollution on the spot, was put on the road here recently. The Rs 524,000 silver-grey vehicle, named 'Bodhan' is 100 per cent indigenously built and equipped with the most modern instruments to carry out the task.

The lab will also be useful to smal-scale industries and local bodies in carrying out analysis of their effluents at a minimum cost.

What is

By N.C. Chatterji

What Faith is to Luthera
Bhakti is to Vaisnavism; there
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no identity.

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What is Bhakti?

By N.C. Chatterji

What Faith is to Lutheranism Bhakti is to Vaisnavism; there is a close affinity between the two but no identity.

Indian philosophy is philosophy in the ordinary sense but it is also philosophy of religion, theology (dogmatics) and even philosophy of science. Life is being, thinking, feeling, willing in a cosmic process which has its organic unity comprising the spiritual as well as the material world. Adwaitavad or pantheism, that is, God in all, and Vishishtadvaivad or panentheism, that is, all in God became the two basic teachings of Indian philosophy. Each provided the corner-stone of a religion claiming its origin in the Vedas especially that part of it which is Upanishadic. Saivaism and Vaisnavism are the two religious systems. Philosophically, pantheism is monolithic admitting very few variations in theory; it does allow modifications in worship and social usages. Vaisnavism, on the other hand, allows diversity both in theory and in practice. That is why, like the Protestant churches, the Bhakti movement has resulted in various **sampradayas** which is badly translated into English as sects. They are communities without the rigid organizational structure of a Christian 'church'.

Indian religions are not all only philosophical; in theory they are. The Bhakti movement or Vaisnavism is Indian to the core; its basic tenets are derived from the Upanishads. But like other religions of the world - Middle Eastern, Far Eastern and Greco-Roman - it rests upon myths, miracles, legends, traditions, and customary practices defying accurate estimate. Out of this enormous conglomeration of ideas, activities and ethical norms, **myth plays the most important role**. The man in the street is certainly not a logician; he carries in his head a bundle of precepts and ideals forming a part of his traditional religious education. Myth forms the major part of this complex. The Bhakti movement has perhaps produced the most comprehensive collections of myth generally known as the Puranas and Upapuranas. The Puranas are accepted as subsidiary to the Vedas and traditionally there are supposed to be eighteen; the Upapuranas are countless. Of all the Puranas **the Bhagavata and the Mahabharat** are the most important ones. The originals are in Sanskrit; there are many, many of them in Indian languages of which **the Ramcharitmanas** of Tulsidas in Hindi is perhaps the most important one. In it Rama is the incarnation of Vishnu. In **the Mahabharat** Krishna, the astute diplomat but the insubordinate vassal of the Empire of Bharat, is supposed to be the incarnation of the same Vishnu, one of the members of the mythical Indian trinity of Brahma, Shiva and Vishnu, each representing one of the attributes of God. The whole idea is symbolic and mythic. Whether Rama or Krishna happens to be a historic person or not is any one's guess. Perhaps they were but they have been so over-loaded with myth that they ceased long ago to be regarded as human. To the common man each represents and equates with God Himself. Such is the power of myth. Its role in religion has been amply substantiated by David Strauss (1808-1874) who in **his Leben Jesu** (1835) shook the very foundation of historical theology in the 19th century. In vaisnavism myth is accepted as a necessary component of Bhakti without which perhaps the elaborate structure of its beliefs and practices will collapse. **The Gita** forms a chapter of **the Mahabharat.**

How is it that philosophy and myth got so harmoniously blended in the two principal Vedic religions? One of the most important characteristics of the Upanishadic teachings happens to be its amazing assimilative strength. It has made it possible to make a synthesis of philosophy, myth, legends, and customary practices into systems of thought and practice. Saivaism and Vaisnavism are the two typical examples. No Vaisnav or Bhakt finds any contradiction between strictly Upanishadic or Vedantic teaching and popular religions accepting Rama or Krishna as incarnations of Vishnu. India's spiritual outlook even today is peculiarly free from sectarianism. Toleration is a very special trait in Indians; it grows out of a profound belief that Truth is a historical process rather than an unchangeable verity. We believe that if there were eternal truths independent of the currents of Being, there could be no history of Truth. Similarly, if there were one eternally pure religion, religious history of mankind will be incomprehensible. Only in the world as Nature, it may be assumed, there are eternal truths as in modern physics and mathematics, but in the world as history, there is an eternally changing trueness.

In a country like India, the assimilative process made a systematic synthesis of the myths and legends with orthodox philosophy. It started very likely in the 4th or 3rd century B.C. The rise of budhism in the 6th century B.C. and its rapid progress in a world of dead ritualism of the Vedas, created a problem for the orthodox people. The pessimistic outlook of Buddhism was not a new phenomenon. It is ingrained in Indian character and constitutes as a natural hinderance to materialism. In the West it is the inevitable imposition logically unavoidable as the gift of excessive indulgence in hedonistic activities. Buddhism flourished as a counterpoise for a highly materialistic age in Indian history. It was a protestant revolt against rituals, sacrifices, priestcraft and refined scepticism. Unfortunately, two things proved as obstructions to the prevailing mood which recovered from its first shock. Firstly, its rigid ethics, and secondly, its lack of an object of worship. **Hinyan** Buddhism, the older form, accepted Buddha as a great teacher, a great man, **not to be worshipped.** The need of adoration of an object of love and respect is so inherent in human nature that Buddhism changed into **Mahayan** which made the Buddha cosmic and infinitely compassionate towards mankind. Meanwhile, the Purans slowly evolved the popular form of Vedic religions which materialized into Puranic Vaisnavism or the Bhakti movement. Though no accurate date can be fixed about the emergence of Mahayan Buddhism and Vaisnavism, it may be assumed that they are contemporaries. Emperor Asoka (270 B.C. - 232 B.C) called the Third General Council of the Therevad Buddhist Church of North India (Hinyan) which excluded the rising Mahayan secessionists. Asoka sent his messages to the Greek kingdoms of western Asia, and there is some evidence that in Alexandria there were Buddhists.

Whether Vaisnavism reached western Asia or not is very doubtful.

(To be continued).

SPURT IN GARMENT EXPORT

New Delhi (IBS) - India has been trying to increase the export of ready made garments. The Trade Development Authority, in conjunction with the Japanese External Trade Organisation, has organised an exhibition in Tokyo in February, 1980. Some 25 national manufacturers and exporters will participate.

India exported Rs 10 million worth of garments to Japan over 1975-76; and Rs 38 million in the next year.

Mid-term poll: Some facts

A Special Report

New Delhi - Up to and including the 1971 elections, the outcome was always predicable as the Congress Party was the most dominant one and its coming to power was not in doubt. The 1977 poll caused an upset in this pattern when the Janata Party captured power.

The Janata Party has broken up and there is not a single political party which can inherit the mantle of dominance of the Congress Party in the first five elections and of the Janata in the sixth. This circumstance invests the forthcoming election with an uncertain character.

In the six elections held so far not a single party has been returned to power with a majority of the valid votes cast.

All Governments at the Centre so far have been returned on a minority vote.

Multi-cornered contests and the participation of numerous Independents have in the past had the effect of splitting the votes to the advantage of the dominant party.

There are now three main parties aspiring to office at the Centre - the Congress (I), the Janata Party and the Lok Dal. The Lok Dal, which is a breakway section of the Janata Party, is an imponderable factor as its strength cannot be measured on the basis of past performance. It was formed only in September this year.

Earlier Polls

The first three elections in 1952, 1957 and 1962 were held under the aegis of Jawahar Lal Nehru. His personality dominated them all.

The 1967 poll was held under conditions which were different from those which prevailed during previous elections. There was no dominant leader but the Congress Party was still the dominant party. Its credentials, however, had been considerably weakened by the death of Nehru, the general deterioration in the law and order situation and economic difficulties which led to a heavy devaluation of the rupee in 1966.

By 1971, when the fifth election was held, the status quo ante had been resorted. Mrs. Gandhi had emerged as the dominant leader and the Congress Party continued to be the dominant party.

The 1977 elections, held when an internal emergency was in force, turned out to be a turning point in the country's history. The Congress Party, the dominant one throughout the years of independence, was swept out of power.

The Janata Party has broken up so much so that the results of 1977 will not be a guide for the coming election.

The Lok Dal, formerly called the Janata (Secular), presided over by Charan Singh, the Janata Party led by Chandrasekhar and the Congress-I led by Mrs. Gandhi. Besides these there is the Congress presided over by Devaraj Urs, with claims to national importance. None of these can, by present reckoning, be considered as the natural successor to the Congress Party of pre-1977 years or the Janata Party of the period after the 1977 poll.

The political climate has undergone so much change during the past two and a half years that it is difficult to pick any one of these as having inherited the pre-eminent position of the Congress Party of the sixties.

Nevertheless there are certain trends which can serve as a guide.

Minority Vote Governments

The Congress was returned to power in 1952 with a popular vote of 44.97 per cent. In 1957 this figure rose to 47.8 and went down to 44.7 in 1962 which was the last Lok Sabha election held with Nehru at the helm of affairs. In the 1967 poll, the first held after Nehru's death, the winning Congress Party received only 40.73 per cent of the popular vote. This rose to 43.06 per cent in the 1971 elections when Mrs. Gandhi, the supreme leader of the Congress, was at the peak of her popularity. In the 1977 poll the Janata Party was voted to power with 45.06 per cent of the popular vote. The Janata Party's performance had been bettered only once by the Congress and that was in 1957 during Nehru's time.

But the seats won by the winning party have always been disproportionate to the size of the popular vote.

An explanation for the discrepancy between seats and popular support is to be sought in the system of voting - single ballot and election by simple majority. The system is appropriate to a genuine two-party democracy but not where there are a large number of parties and candidates. The result of the latter dispensation is that the votes get dissipated among a large number of candidates.

A record number of 2,784 candidates contested for the 525 seats in 1971.

In 1977 when five parties had aligned themselves to form the Janata Party, the figure came down to 2439.

The Jana Sangh component of the Janata Party has not only retained its support base but has improved its position in successive elections.

The regional parties and Independents gathered 15.17 per cent of the votes in 1977 compared with 22.13 per cent in 1971.

Is bomb potential real?

New Delhi (IBS) - 'I shall not be naive enough to declare, on behalf of all future generations, that India will not make nuclear weapons.'

This was the statement of Defence Minister C. Subramaniam, made in the Indian capital, when he spoke on India's defence strategy in the next decade.

He mentioned the possibility of India going in for the nuclear bomb in connection with the threat of Pakistan's doing so in the near future. The Pakistan shadow, he said, puts before India 'a grave problem', adding that in the coming decade India must tackle 'certain difficult decisions in this area.'

He referred to the Independence Day speech of Prime Minister Charan Singh, explaining that the latter had this problem in mind when he said India could very well decide to suddenly go in for the bomb - a deterrent measure if Pakistan began making one.

India, he said, does not intend to allow itself to be lulled into a situation which would be asymmetrical or one-sided (in favour of an opposing power). India will aim at nuclear symmetry.

'We know from World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnamese (Indo-China) War that there is a temptation to resort to genocidal bombing whenever situations of asymmetrical capabilities exist,' he pointed out.

In other words, India could be thinking in terms of developing bomb-production potential to the extent where, given the need, the the bomb may be speedily turned out.

Meanwhile, the International Group in Nuclear Energy has reported that three countries have the potential of turning to the production of nuclear weapons - Israel, India and South Africa.

All these countries are believed to have accumulated sufficient explosive material to produce the dread bomb.

South Africa is believed to have already exploded a test device toward the bomb, and much earlier US intelligence reports had claimed that Israel had, without open testing, not only developed but also manufactured the bomb in tight secrecy. Israel is believed to have tested the bomb in the laboratory - a highly sophisticated method which enables strict secrecy.

India's only explosion was the Pokhran one in the early 1970s, which is said to be for peaceful purposes.

Sanjay wanted constitution change

Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, Nov. 20 (UNI) - Deputy Prime Minister Y B Chavan has said Sanjay Gandhi tried to introduce a presidential form of government in the country during the emergency so that power could be concentrated in the hands of an individual.

Addressing a rally here he said it was because of stiff opposition from people like him that the move was dropped.

Otherwise, resolutions were passed demanding the conversion of the parliament into a constituent assembly to effect a constitutional amendment and pave the way for the presidential system.

TM for criminals

Madras (UNI) - Justice V R. Krishna Iyer of the Supreme Court urged criminologists to give a fair trial to transcendental meditation.

He said it had been proven that T.M. brought down anxiety, tension and neuroticism among so-called criminals and should be given a fair trial.

There was need for something positive to change and uplift the conscience of "criminals" and make them better men, he added.

Iyer said the solution lay in linking socialism with spiritualism.

He said he was an agnostic but he believed in T.M. because it was a science and not religion.

With T.M., which represented the quintessence of the Vedas and Upanishdads, India could make a gift of "Sarwic" jurisprudence to the world.

Immigration regulations

(Canada's immigration regulations are serialized further in this issue. More to come.)

Continued

Selection Criteria

8.(1) For the purpose of determining whether an immigrant and his dependants, other than a member of the family class or a Convention refugee seeking resettlement, will be able to become successfully established in Canada, a visa officer shall assess that immigrant or, at the option of the immigrant, the spouse of that immigrant,

(a) in the case of an immigrant, other than an immigrant described in paragraph (b), (c), (d) or (e), on the basis of each of the factors listed in column I of Schedule I;

(b) in the case of an immigrant who intends to be a self-employed person in Canada, on the basis of each of the factors listed in column I of Schedule I, other than the factor set out in item 5 thereof;

(c) in the case of an entrepreneur, on the basis of each of the factors listed in column I of Schedule I, other than the factors set out in items 4 and 5 thereof;

(d) in the case of an assisted relative, on the basis of each of the factors listed in column I of Schedule I, other than the factors set out in items 5, 6, 8 and 10 thereof; and

(e) in the case of a retired person, on the basis of
(i) the location in which the immigrant intends to reside,
(ii) the presence of friends or relatives of the immigrant in the locality in which he intends to reside, and
(iii) the potential of the immigrant for adjusting to life in Canada, his motivation and whether he has sufficient financial resources to support himself and his accompanying dependants without receiving any financial social benefits that may be paid to him by any department or agency of a municipal, provincial or federal government in Canada.

(2) A visa officer shall award to an immigrant who is assessed on the basis of factors listed in column I of Schedule I the appropriate number of units of assessment for each factor in accordance with the criteria set out in column II thereof opposite that factor, but he shall not award for any factor more units of assessment than the maximum number set out in column III thereof opposite that factor.

(3) Ten units of assessment shall be subtracted from the total number of units of assessment awarded to an immigrant on the basis of all of the factors listed in Schedule I applicable to him

(a) where he is assessed on the basis of the factor set out in item 5 of Schedule I and is not awarded any units of assessment for that factor; or

(b) where he is an assisted relative and would not be awarded any units of assessment for the factor set out in item 5 of Schedule I if he were assessed on the basis of that factor.

(4) Where a visa officer assesses an immigrant who intends to be a self-employed person in Canada, he shall, in addition to any other units of assessment awarded to that immigrant, award ten units of assessment to the immigrant if, in the opinion of the visa officer, the immigrant will be able to become successfully established in his occupation or business in Canada.

9. Where an immigrant, other than a member of the family class, an assisted relative or a Convention refugee seeking resettlement, makes an application for a visa, a visa officer may, subject to section 11, issue an immigrant visa to him and his accompanying dependants if

(a) he and his dependants, whether accompanying dependants or not, meet the requirements of the Act and these Regulations; and

(b) on the basis of his assessment in accordance with section 8

(i) in the case of an immigrant other than a retired person or an entrepreneur, he is awarded at least fifty units of assessment, or
(ii) in the case of an entrepreneur, he is awarded at least twenty-five units of assessment.

10. (1) Where an assisted relative makes an application for an immigrant visa, a visa officer may, subject to section 11, issue an immigrant visa to him and his accompanying dependants if

(a) he and his dependants, whether accompanying dependants or not, meet the requirements of the Act and these Regulations;

(b) on the basis of his assessment in accordance with section 8,
(i) in the case of an assisted relative referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition "assisted relative" in subsection 2(1)

(A) he is awarded at least twenty units of assessment and a Canadian citizen who is resident in Canada and at least eighteen years of age has given a written undertaking to the Minister to make provision for lodging, care and maintenance for the assisted relative and his accompanying dependants for a period of five years, or

(B) he is awarded at least twenty-five units of assessment and a permanent resident who is resident in Canada and at least eighteen years of age has given a written undertaking to the Minister to make provision for lodging, care and maintenance for the assisted relative and his accompanying dependants for a period of five years, or

(ii) in the case of an assisted relative referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition "assisted relative" in subsection 2(1),
(A) he is awarded at least thirty units of assessment and a Canadian citizen who is resident in Canada and at least eighteen years of age has given a written undertaking to the Minister to make provision for lodging, care and maintenance for the assisted relative and his accompanying dependants for a period of five years, or

(B) he is awarded at least thirty-five units of assessment and a permanent resident who is resident in Canada and at least eighteen years of age has given a written undertaking to the Minister to make provision for lodging, care and maintenance for the assisted relative and his accompanying dependants for a period of five years; and

(c) the person who has given the written undertaking referred to in paragraph (b)
(i) is not in default in respect of any obligations assumed by him under any other undertaking given by him with respect to any member of the family class or assisted relative, and
(ii) will, in the opinion of an immigration officer, be able to fulfil that undertaking.

(2) For the purpose of forming an opinion as to whether a person will be able to fulfil the undertaking given by him referred to inparagraph (1) (b), an immigration officer shall take into account the Low Income Cutoff figures published by Statistics Canada under the authority of the Statistics Act.

11. (1) Subject to subsection (3), a visa officer shall not issue an immigrant visa pursuant to section 9 or 10 to an immigrant who is assessed on the basis of factors listed in column I of Schedule I and is not awarded any units of assessment for the factor set out in item 3 thereof unless the immigrant

(a) has arranged employment in Canada and has a written statement from the proposed employer verifying that he is willing to employ an inexperienced person in the position in which the person is to be employed, and the visa officer is satisfied that the person can perform the work required without experience; or

(b) is qualified for and is prepared to engage in employment in a designated occupation.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a visa officer shall not issue an immigrant visa pursuant to section 9 or 10 to an immigrant other than an entrepreneur or a self-employed person unless the units of assessment awarded to that immigrant include at least one unit of assessment for the factor set out in item 4 of column I of Schedule I or the immigrant has arranged employment in Canada or is prepared to engage in employment in a designated occupation.

(3) A visa officer may

(a) issue an immigrant visa to an immigrant who is not awarded the number of units of assessment required by section 9 or 10, or

(b) refuse to issue an immigrant visa to an immigrant who is awarded the number of units of assessment required by section 9 or 10,

if, in his opinion, there are good reasons why the number of units of assessment awarded do not reflect the chances of the particular immigrant and his dependants of becoming successfully established in Canada and those reasons have been submitted in writing to, and approved by, a senior immigration officer.

Examination of Immigrants at Ports of Entry

12. Notwithstanding the issuance of a visa to an immigrant pursuant to subsection 6(1), 7(3), section 9 or subsection 10 (1) or 11(3), when that immigrant appears for examination at a port of entry as required by subsection 12(1) of the Act, he shall, if his marital status has changed since a visa was issued to him, satisfy the immigration officer examining him that he and his dependants, whether accompanying dependants or not, at the time of the examination meet the requirements of the Act and these Regulations.

Visitors' Visas

13.(1) A visitor who is a person referred to in Schedule II, other than a person who
(a) is required to obtain a student authorization or an employment authorization to enter Canada, or

(b) is ordinarily resident in Rhodesia,
is not required to make an application for and obtain a visa before he appears at a port of entry.

(2) A visa officer may issue a visitor's visa to any person who meets the requirements of the Act and these Regulations if that person establishes to the satisfaction of the visa officer that he will be able

(a) to return to the country from which he seeks to come to Canada; or

(b) to go from Canada to some other country,

(3) A diplomatic or consular officer of Canada may, while he is outside Cahada, issue a visa to any person who in Canada may be granted privileges or immunities in accordance with the law of Canada as a representative or official of a foreign government or international organization.

(4) Every visitor who is required to obtain a visa, student authorization or employment authorization before he appears at a port of entry shall be in possession of a valid visa, student authorization or employment authorization, as the case may be, when he appears at a port of entry.

Passports and Travel Documents

14. (1) Every immigrant and every visitor shall be in possession of

(a) an unexpired passport issued to him by a proper issuing authority of the country of which he is a citizen or national; or

(b) an identity or travel document of a class specified by order of the Minister.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to

(a) a Convention refugee who is in possession of a valid and subsisting immigrant visa where, in the opinion of the visa officer who issued the immigrant visa, it would be impractical to require that person to obtain a passport or an identity or travel document;

(b) a visitor seeking entry from the United States who

(i) is a citizen of that country, or
(ii) has been lawfully admitted to that country for permanent residence; or

(c) a member of the armed forces of any country seeking entry to carry out his duties under the **Visiting Forces Act**.

(3) Every visitor seeking entry may be required to produce sufficient documentary evidence to establish to the satisfaction of an immigration officer that he will be able to return to the country from which he seeks entry or to go from Canada to some other country.

Student Authorizations

15. (1) Every application for a student authorization shall be accompanied by

(a) a letter from a university, college or other institution referred to in paragraph 10 (a) or (b) of the Act accepting the applicant to attend or to take any specified course at the university, college or other institution; and

(b) sufficient documentation to enable an immigration officer to satisfy himself that the applicant has sufficient financial resources available to him, without engaging in employment in Canada,

(i) to pay his tuition fees,
(ii) to maintain himself and any dependants who will come into Canada during the period for which he seeks a student authorization, and
(iii) to pay the transportation costs to and from Canada for himself and any dependants referred to in subparagraph (ii).

(2) A person who seeks entry for a purpose referred to in paragraph 10(a) or (b) of the Act is not required to obtain a student authorization before he appears at a port of entry if he is the spouse or unmarried son or daughter of

(a) any diplomat, consular officer, representative or official properly accredited of a country, other than Canada, or of the United Nations or any of its agencies or of any intergovernmental organization in which Canada participates, coming to or in Canada to carry out his official duties or any member of the staff of any such diplomat, consular officer, representative or official;

(b) a member of any military force coming to or in Canada for training or for any other purpose in connection with the defence or security interests of Canada or under any treaty or agreement between Canada and another country;

(c) a clergyman or member of a religious order coming to or in Canada for the temporary carrying out of his religious duties;

(d) an employee of a foreign news company coming to or in Canada for the purpose of reporting on Canadian events;

(e) a person coming to or in Canada to engage in athletic or other sport activties or events as a player, manager, coach, trainer or administrative employee for a Canadian-based team, group or organization or a person engaged as a referee, umpire or other similar official with respect to any athletic or other sport activity or event in Canada;

(f) a person in possession of a valid and subsisting student authorization; or

(g) a person in possession of a valid and subsisting employment authorization.

16. (1) A visitor in Canada may make an application pursuant to subsection 16(1) of the Act for the purpose of obtaining a student authorization if he is

(a) a person referred to in subsection 15(2); or

(b) a person in possession of a valid and subsisting student authorization.

(2) For the purposes of paragraphs (1) (b) and 15 (2) (f), a person who was granted entry as a person described in paragraph 7 (1)(f) of the **Immigration Act**, as it read before it was repealed by subsection 128 (1) of the Act shall be deemed to be a person in possession of a valid and subsisting student authorization if

(a) he is lawfully in Canada)

(b) before the repeal of the **Immigration Act**, he complied with all the requirements of that Act and the regulations made thereunder; and

(c) after the repeal of the **Immigration Act**, he has complied with all the requirements of the **Immigration Act, 1976** and the regulations made thereunder.

FILMS

HABARI

Directed by Sher Jung Singh

Produced by Hitkari Singh

Who is more selfish and cruel - human or the animal species? The way we are making and have made many animals extinct goes to prove that the human being is more cruel, though he claims to possess better sense than the animal.

Habari inspired by the Hollywood film **Hatari** which was shot mostly in the African jungles, pleads for the preservation and protection of animals. The variety of wild life one comes across in **Habari** has not been seen in any Hindi or Indian film for that matter so far, that is the plus point of the film. However, the story is hackneyed and mundane.

The villain, who kills wildlife to make profit by stuffing them and exporting the stuffed "animals" to richer countries, is in conflict with the hero, a lover of animal kind, fired with the passion to preserve and protect them. Animals are, for him, the best friends of mankind and he fights his own species to protect them. In the finale, a variety of wild animals converge on the villain to give the evil man the last kick and smother him under their feet, it is poetic justice the film makers have intended.

Shot in many wildlife preservation sanctuaries - National Park of Kenya, Tsavo National Park, Amboli Game Park, Masai-Mara Game Park, Shimba Hills National Park, Meru Malika Game Reserve, Samburu Game Reserve and Nairobi National Park - the film presents animals as varied in their build and skin as the elephant, deer, lion, tiger, hippo, zebra, giraffe, as well as birds and reptiles. Children will love to watch this treasure of wild life on screen. For that reason **Habari** is not only entertaining but also educative. Maybe for that reason, it is dedicated to the International Year of the Child. The child in the film is a lover of animals; the young ones of the animals and the children have a special affinity among themselves, friendship, understanding and playfulness.

Cinematographer Kamalakar Rao has done a stylish job in photographing the wildlife on the ground and from the air (in the helicopter). It is a sturdy achievement. Many thrilling moments in it would amuse the young audience but its strong quota of violence repels one.

In such a film actors don't matter much, because it is the animals who steal the show and perform better than human beings.

[DARSHAK in Democratic World]

MRS. GANDHI HEADS BLACK LIST

New Delhi (IBS) - The National Coordintion Committee for Strengthening Democracy has placed Mrs. Gandhi at the top of its Black List.

The Committee is supported by several national and regional organisations, and has as its chairman former Bombay High Court judge V M. Tarkende and general secretary B G. Varghese, the noted journalist and former editor of a national English daily.

A black and green list are being prepared for putting before the electorate at the coming mid-term general poll. While the Committee has no blanket support for any particular party, it certainly has a blanket opposition to Mrs. Gandhi's Congress - I, which it considers authoritarian and dictatorial.

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[DARSHAK in Democratic World]

ABHISHAP ["Curse"]

Directed by Akash Jain

Produced by Kunwar Khurana

Story and script by R N Panday

A documentary has necessarily to be biased - to be purposeful. Biased against the social/economic evil it depicts, biased in favor of reform and message. **Abhishap** has this quality.

It takes up the public issue of beggary - not to encourage it but to stop it, to root it out of the social system of India. In the name of beggary so many evils flourish - exploitation of men and women by unscrupulous elements, demeaning human nature by encouraging and supporting beggars to "earn" quick money without doing any work. The film, in precise and clear-cut images, narrates how begging has become a hateful practice and what should be done to discourage it. **Bhikari ko bheek mat do bhavish do** ("Don't give alms to the beggar, give him future") it pleads. It has been found that once a person is forced into begging, he takes to it as a profession. The habit of shirking work and making easy money are its two attractions. No beggar willingly likes to be rehabilitated, that is why Poor Homes and Beggar Homes are lying vacant.

Abhishap informs us that there are over 10 lakhs beggars in India, who "earn" over Rs 15 crores through alms. And the Indian nature of washing one's sins or clearing one's bad conscience through alms is at the back of this mounting evil. Beggars are not only ugly sights but are also disease carriers. Even normal persons pose themselves as diseased, deformed and disabled - **Abhishap** gives a few glimpses of it - to seek alms and beg by appealing to the merciful nature and religious instinct of man.

It is films like **Abhishap** which spotlight the social evils and educate the people.

Abhishap, the first independent venture of the film-makers, deserves to be widely circulated and dubbed in various other Indian languages. In a short span of 14 minutes, it makes us aware of the evil that beggary is and our weakness to encourage it. One would like its producer, Meenakshi Film Productions, to produce more such like short films to make us conscious of our social evils and personal failings.

DIL KA HEERA

Directed by Dulal Guha

Produced by Manian-Vidwan

V Lakshmanan

Dulal Guha, one of the ace Hindi film-makers, always takes up purposeful themes. The cinematic and musical conception he imparts his films is the envy of his contemporaries. He does not let his style and treatment peter into banality - in every one of his films one is face to face with freshness and elegance.

In treatment and thematic concern, **Dil ka Heera** is significant besides being topical. No extraneous factors are allowed to sneak into the main theme - one-man war against smugglers and baickmailers - so tight is the screenplay and so stark the plot. Songs, dances and comic situations are part of the normal family life of a couple - an Air India air hostess flying on international flights and a customs officers assigned to apprehend smugglers, of diamonds in this case. Both are upright and honest in their respective jobs. The airhostess is blackmailed to help a gang of smugglers to carry diamonds from Singapore to India. The toys she brings for her kid are the camouflage, as they are duty-free. The customs officer does not know that his lady-love has fallen in the smugglers' trap, first unknowingly later against her will. When he comes to know of it, he takes her to task, but that is not the edd of the smuggling game. He sets out to find out who the smugglers are and liquidate them in their own den, almost singlehandedly. It is here that the plot takes on some fantasy turn yet not in terms that it becomes another fantastic finale, though it has all the ingredients of "excitement" - action, chase, arson, kidnapping, torture, daredevilry and the fiery ending.

Dharmendra and Hema Malini, who have paired togethet in over a score of films, play their roles with amazing realism, with a firm sense of their characters' understanding and natural spontaneity. At times one does feel that Air India would not accept an airhostess as buxom as Hema Malini on its international flights.

Singapore's scenic locations and Chinese-style pagoda-patterned modern buildings are an added delight. M. Raja Ram's cinematography and Laxmikant-Pyarelal's musical score are two glowing rays of this commercial gem.

Anyone for Homoeopathy?

Medicine of Homoeopathy is well known in Asia, Europe and also in the U.S.A., but it is practically unknown in Canada.

D.R. Chand is a Canadian Citizen, an Ottawa resident and only known Homoeopath in Ottawa.

He graduated in 1939 and received the Diploma of B.M.B.S. (Homoeo.) and during the same year took the charge of the National Homoeopathic Pharmacy and also formed a Homoeopathic Association. Soon under his auspesis four Charitable Homoeopathic dispensaries were in operation and association employed in each one of the dispensaries bonafide doctors to serve the people.

D.R. Chand was instrumental in starting a Homoeopathic journal named, "Health and Homoeopathy" of which his father Dr. Diwan Jai Chand, having highest degrees and diplomas of Modern Medicine became a convert and was a very well known figure in the field of Homoeopathy of northern India; was the Chief Editor.

Any information on "Homoeopathy" docetrs, hospitals, pharmacies, literature books, colleges and post graduate studies can be obtained by calling (613) 722-6603, or write to the Canadian Society of Homoeopathy, Post Box 4333, Station E, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5B3.

D.R. Chand is giving free introductory lectures on Homoeopathy every Tuesday at 8 P.M. on and 11th & 18th Dec. at Ottawa Public Library, 120 Metcalfe St. Ottawa.

Canadian Society of Homoeopathy has arranged to conduct further classes on Homoeopathy from 21st Jan. 1980.

MRS. GANDHI HEADS BLACK LIST

New Delhi (IBS) - The National Coordination Committee for Strengthening Democracy has placed Mrs. Gandhi at the top of its 'Black List.'

The Committee is supported by several national and regional organisations, and has as its chairman, former Bombay High Court judge V M. Tarkende and general secretary B G. Varghese, the noted journalist and former editor of a national English daily.

A black and green list are being prepared for putting before the electorate at the coming mid-term general poll. While the Committee has no blanket support for any particular party, it certainly has a blanket opposition to Mrs. Gandhi's Congress - I, which it considers authoritarian and dictatorial.

COST OF POOR PACKAGING

New Delhi (IBS) - Some Rs 37,000 million worth of foodgrain are annually being destroyed, thanks to faulty packing and preservation techniques. The Asian Packaging Federation should institute a discussion on a regional basis for devising improvement in packaging, the director of the Indian Institute of Packaging said here recently.

Krishnas win

Washington (UPI) - The Supreme Court yesterday let stand a decision that members of the Hari Krishna religious sect may not be prohibited from distributing literature and soliciting contributions at the Indiana State Fair.

The justices rejected an appeal by Indiana's attorney general that a federal court erred in ruling that interference with the sect members infringed on their religious freedom.

At issue was the April 19, 1977, resolution by the Indiana State Fair Board barring wandering solicitation and selling or distributing literature, gifts or products except in rented booths.

The International Society for Krishna Consciousness Inc. sued, alleging the resolution violated its freedom of religion, and sought an injunction to prevent enforcement of the board's policy on the state fairgrounds.

It was established the Krishnas did not apply for booth space, although they had the opportunity to do so, and that the fair board had always barred roving solicitation.

But U.S. District Judge William Steckler held the board's resolution was unconstitutional as unlawful prior restraint on the Krishnas' religious freedom.

Steckler allowed Krishna activies during normal operating hours with proper identification, so long as they didn't touch unconsenting people or bother crowds waiting in line or watching a performance.

Indiana officials appealed, arguing the Krishnas' practices presented public safety hazards by interferring with pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reluctantly affirmed the lower court, noting: "We are not unmindful, as anyone cannot be who has travelled through a major airport facility in recent years, that practioners of Sankirtan have been regarded as annoying and often downright irritating by those they approach."

But the court concluded, "Distaste for what is being expressed, and often absolute revulsion, appear to be the hallmarks of the exercise of First Amendment rights and probably are the necessary contexts in which the preservation of those rights can be firmly assured."

India third in wrestling

New Delhi (IBS) - With a tally of six silver and two bronze medals, India slipped into third place at the end of the first Asian Wrestling Championships held at Jullundur. India failed to lift a single gold, and finished with 34 points.

The team title was claimed by Iran, pipping favoured Japan by 40 points to 38. Iran went home with four golds, two silvers and three bronzes. Japan had one gold medal more - five - but won only one silver and one bronze.

Iran had also won the team title at the Teheran Games, but did not compete in the subsequent Bangkok Games where Japan won.

Pakistan, though winning a gold medal and South Korea none, failed to beat the latter to fourth spot. Pakistan finished with a gold and a bronze, and South Korea with a silver and two bronzes. China, of which more was expected, could win only a solitary bronze medal to finish sixth, ahead of Sri Lanka.

India's lone gold medal hope, Budh Singh, was toppled and pinned by Iran's Mohammed Mohebbi in the 90 kg. class. But the bout was a close one till the pin - the crowd cried itself hoarse as the heave-ho swung from one side to the other.

By and large India's performance left much to be desired, for by the standards displayed at least one gold and another bronze should have been added to the tally. With the home crowd rooting wildly in the home environs, that gold should not have been difficult. But the Iranian Mohebbi had just that much extra in him to pull off the fatal pin.

Asian games in New Delhi

New Delhi, Nov. 24 (UNI) - The Indian Olympic Association and the organising committee of the Ninth Asian Games scheduled here in 1982 allayed fears in certain quarters abroad that the games would not be held as planned.

In a statement, Air Vice Marshal C L Mehta, Secretary General of IOA and the Asian Games Federation, was emphatic that Prime Minister Charan Singh had endorsed the holding of the games.

There is no doubt in the minds of sports organisers in India that the games will be held in New Delhi. The first meeting of the Ninth Asian Games organising committee has already selected 19 regular and two demonstration games for the 1982 Asiad. The duration and schedule of the games has also been finalised. "All this information will be declared by the Asian games organising committee at the appropriate time," Air Vice Marshal Mehra stressed.

Bangla children helped

By Thomas Panakal.

Montreal: Marita Hansen of St. Lazare, Quebec, is one of many individuals who try to raise money for the Bangladesh orphanage run by Families for Children in Dacca.

The 34-year-old volunteer and her husband have adopted two children through the agency - a girl, now seven years old, from Bangladesh, and an eight-year-old boy.

Families for Children is a non-profit organization founded in 1968 dedicated to placing children and orphans in homes in America and Europe. It also provides adequate "in-country" care through its many orphanages in Bangladesh, India and Guatemala.

Their Phnom Penh orphanage in Cambodia was closed down in 1976 when Communist Khmer Rouge moved into the city.

Families for Children receives no government assistance, and it is funded by individuals who intend to sponsor a child for $12 a month.

It also receives money from private donations and handicraft sales frequently organized by Hansen.

It costs approximately $3,000 U.S. a month to run an orphanage in Bangladesh or India with adequate facilities. The Bangladesh orphanage has about 150 children ranging in age from new-born infants to sixteen-year-old boys and girls.

The organization has also set up a school in Dacca where the children can learn carpentry, weaving, sewing and other useful crafts.

Toronto Board to fight racism

In October of this year, the Toronto Board of Education adopted a Race Relations Report and approved a five-year budget of over $700,000 to implement it. Trustee Frank Nagle called the program the most sweeping attempt to combat racism ever attempted by a Canadian school board.

A Toronto Star editorial of October 3, 1979 pointed out that "Much of the emphasis will be on eliminating those snide little references to other people's customs and beliefs that have found their way into school texts. The remainder will be on training teachers and principals to deal constructively with race relations problems in the classroom and playground.

Needless to say, the board is to be commended for its initiative....

The schools can do more than any other agency of society to banish ignorance and dispel fear."

On Tuesday, November 6th, 165 members of the community met with some Board staff and trustees to discuss the report and study the implementation plan.

There are several important ways in which concrete action will be taken. An appeal committee will hear complaints from staff about prejudice in hiring and promotion practices. The bulk of the $700,000 will be spent on writing new curriculum materials and there will be an ongoing advisory council on racism in the curriculum made up primarily of members from the community. The report also establishes clear guidelines on how to handle racial incidents in the schools.

What does this report mean for parents? A motion was accepted on November 5th that all parents organizations be requested to take a look at the report and that they be invited to attend the meetings of the Race Relations Subcommittee. For further information contact the Board's School Community Relations Department at 598-4931 ext. 346.

Fascinating dance

By Sheila Nathan

Winnipeg, Oct. 31: It was billed as East Indian classical dance, but it was also mime, theatre, poetry and philosophy.

And all created by one dancer.

Anjali - in reality Anne-Marie Gaston of Ottawa - was introduced last night at the University of Manitoba as probably the world's greatest non-Indian interpreter of classical East Indian dance, and it's easy to see why she's considered outstanding even in that country of masters, where she studied for eight years.

The taped music was authentic and the taped commentary scholarly, but it was the dancer's beautifully disciplined, mood-catching interpretation that explained each dance.

Bare feet outlined with red paint, ankles circled with jingling bells and wrists heavy with silver bracelets and bangles, she used her extraordinarily graceful hands and some extraordinarily mobile and expressive eye movements to become in turn exotic, playful, epic, comic and continually fascinating.

Indian classical dance began in Hindu temples but there was nothing heavily religious about the stories Miss Gaston performed. The ten reincarnations of Vishnu, for instance, returning to a world ruined by false pride and lawlessness, included a hero, but also a languid fish and an amusing turtle. And an allegory of man's soul searching for God was told through a quite earthy love story between Krishna and Radha, during which Radha is annoyed with Krishna for staying out in the woods all night with a lot of sweet young milkmaids.

Most of the dances were "Odissi", which Miss Gaston described as more relaxed than other classical forms and closer to the postures of Indian sculpture. "It is softer", she explained, "and some people find it too sweet."

The dancer, who has appeared at the Edinburgh Festival and to sold-out houses at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa, is returning to India for a few months.

[The Tribune]

Sugar experts

New Delhi (IBS) - Twenty-two indian sugar experts will leave Uganda shortly to restart the Kinyuta sugar works, 240 km. from Kampala, established by a noted Indian industrial group.

Ugandan officials say that the Government wants to return the business premises owned by Asians after going through their applications

Safe release of hostages predicted

Indian Astrologer Vimala Lonavat who had uncannily predicted the election of President Carter, U.K. Premier Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and the establishment of Islamic Government in Iran made the following predictions on November 10th '79 at her Vedic Heritage office (Cultureal & Educational organization of Indology) Queens, N.Y.

1. The 60 Americans now being held hostages in Iran will be unharmed.

2. U.S. - Iran relations will be estranged. There will be a cold war between the two nations and the American CIA will accomplish a successful manoeuvre in Iran.

3. Islam will unite the Moslem nations but the Islamic Government will loose world prestige.

4. President Carter will take a major decision which will win him immense international acclaim in December '79, but has no chances of re-election and 1980 could be a disasterous year for him.

There is a possible danger to the life of one of the presidential candidates.

6. In India Mrs. Indira Gandhi's (former prime minister of India) party will return to power with greater force trouncing her rivals decisively.

Driving cabs in Edmonton

By S.T. Mansell

I got into a cab in Edmonton, Alberta. The driver is again an Indo-Canadian. This is the third time in four taxi trips I am getting an Indo-Canadian driver. Why?

To my surprise I found that no less than one fifth of all cab drivers in Edmonton are Indo-Canadians - especially in the bigger companies like Yellow Cab. I started to ask questions whenever I was driven by one such.

Mr. Iyer is an engineer from S. India. He has a degree in electrical engineering, but his qualifications are not accepted in Edmonton. Until he passes the required exams, he has to make a living.

Mr. Saini is from Punjab. He has no particular qualifications. His father is in business. Mr. Saini claimed that since he owns the car, he makes almost $3,000 a month driving a taxi. The $3,000 a month figure is disputed by German, Greek and Arab immigrants in the same occupation though they all admit that E. Indians are very hard working. "They work up to 18 hours a day", says the German.

A Chinese cab driver said: "Many Indians, apart from driving taxis, also are in cleaning business." I asked him what the Chinese do. Many are in restaurant business, came the answer and the younger generation enters professions such as medicine.

According to reliable sources there are at least 10 millionnaires of Indian origin in Edmonton. For every millionnaire, there are about 30 cab drivers - altogether no less than 300. And every day each driver gets about 30 passengers. Thus more than 9,000 passengers, (mostly white) are being driven around in Edmonton by the 300 Indo-Canadian taxi drivers. How many does that make in one year?

Well, what are the implications of all these? The cab driver has the right to earn his livelihood. The community is concerned about its image. To maintain a balance. Maybe some of those Indian millionnaires should help to improve the image of the Indian community by developing a high profile in some prestigious ways.

WINTARIO.

THE NAME'S THE SAME BUT IT'S A GREAT NEW GAME.

Here's how to play your ticket and follow the draws every Thursday night.

Now Wintario goes weekly. With a new 6-digit ticket* that's a lot more fun to play. With more ways to win. With more prizes – 165,972** of them every week, including 15 grand prizes – 3 of $100,000 and 12 of $25,000.**

And nine exciting new draws instead of six, every Thursday night live on TV.

FIRST DRAW – 4 WAYS TO WIN $10.

The first draw is for a 3-digit number. And if any 3 consecutive digits in your ticket number match the number drawn, you're a winner. For example, if your ticket number is 123456, you would win if 123, 234, 345 or 456 were drawn.

That's 4 separate chances at 12,000 – $10 prizes in the 1st draw every Thursday.**

SECOND DRAW – 3 WAYS TO WIN $100.

The second draw is a 4-digit number. And if any 4 consecutive digits in your ticket number match the number drawn, you're a winner. For example, if you hold ticket number 123456, you would win if 1234, 2345 or 3456 were drawn.

800 – $100 prizes in the 2nd draw every Thursday.**

THIRD DRAW – 2 WAYS TO WIN $1,000.

The third draw is a 5-digit number. And if 5 consecutive digits in your ticket number match the number drawn, you're a winner. For example, if your ticket number is 123456, you would win if either 12345 or 23456 were drawn.

60 – $1,000 prizes every Thursday.**

Still $1.00

FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH & SEVENTH DRAWS – FOR $25,000 GRAND PRIZES.

The next four draws are 6-digit numbers, each of them worth $25,000 if your ticket number matches the number drawn. No subsidiary prizes in these draws.

12 – $25,000 prizes every Thursday.**

EIGHTH DRAW FOR $100,000 GRAND PRIZES PLUS MANY MORE CASH PRIZES.

The eighth draw for the First Grand Prizes is also a 6-digit number. If your ticket number matches the number drawn, you win one of the three $100,000 First Grand Prizes.**

And for this draw only, if the last five digits on your ticket correspond to those of the winning ticket number, you win $5,000. Match the last four and you win $100. And if you have the last three correct, you win $10.

3 – $100,000 prizes, 27 – $5,000 prizes, 270 – $100 prizes and 2,700 – $10 prizes in the Eighth Draw every Thursday.**

NINTH DRAW – 5 WAYS TO WIN A WINFALL PRIZE.

The Winfall draw is a 2-digit number. And if any 2 consecutive digits in your ticket number match the number drawn, you win a free book of Wintario tickets on the next draw worth $5. For example, if your ticket number is 123456, you would win with 12, 23, 34, 45 or 56.

150,000 Winfall Prizes every Thursday.**

*Tickets issued in blocks of one million each numbered from 000000 to 999999. No series number.

**Based on three million tickets issued.

wintario

ONTARIO LOTTERY CORPORATION

Agriculture goes electr

New Delhi (IBS) - A major programme for introduction of electronic equipment in the agricultural sector is being investigated by the department of electronics. A group of experts had recommended the examination of the possibility for electronics to figure in Indian conditions for agriculture.

The department is planning to involve many of the scientific institutions and universities in this venture. Application of this and its scope and requirements of official and private agencies are

Promised jobs, got jail

By Bob Avery

An unemployed Ottawa man who duped nearly 15,000 residents of India into believing he could get them jobs immediately in Canada yesterday pleaded guilty to fraud.

Hassan Aery, 42, was receiving unemployment payments during the several months last year he was operating his phoney program - "Opportunities Overseas," county court was told.

He took out ads in Indian newspapers saying his company could supply jobs in Canadian and American companies right away, assistant Crown attorney Rick Mosley said.

"Because we are doing business on such a vast scale, it is never impossible for us to find a suitable job for you to suit your skills and talent," read the sales pitch put together by Aery.

Applicants were asked to send $25 to cover "overhead expenses."

County court judge Elmer Smith remanded Aery, a Canadian citizen, to Dec. 21 for sentencing. The judge made it clear he wanted to know how much money, if any, Aery made from the scheme.

Aery had denied making any money and his lawyer said press reports of thousands of dollars a month were wrong. However, Smith said he wanted the figures from an Indian bank account that may shed light on any profits made.

Evidence showed that in May, 1978, Aery had got 57 responses to the ads, in June, 345, and July about 14,000. Police said Aery had a photostat machine in his living room when his house was searched.

[Ottawa Journal]

Export of vintage cars

New Delhi (IBS) - People wanting to ship out vintage cars from the country, should register themselves with the Vintage Registrar of Indian Automotives Racing Club Ltd., Bombay, within the next two months. The Union Government is considering evolving guidelines for allowing the export of vintage cars on a limited basis.

UNDER TRIALS ESCAPE

Cuttack, Nov. 16 (UNI) - The under trial prisoners daringly escaped from the Nayagarh sub jail in Puri district.

Puri district collector S N Rath said this morning that the prisoners threw chilly powder in the eyes of the jail warden who had unlocked the door to supply tea. He said he had sent the Puri superintendent of police to Nayagarh immediately on hearing the report.

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The department is planning to involve many of the scientific institutions and universities in this venture. Application of this and its scope and requirements of official and private agencies are also being studied. For the Food Corporation of India (FCI), the design and development of an electronic digital moisture-testing instrument has been approved. This would flash the moisture level, and content of wheat, paddy and other grain brought to the supermarket by farmers.

An electronic weighing and weight feeder system and quality analysers for periodic testing of stored grain has also been developed. These instruments would be indigenously designed with a hundred per cent Indian components.

Shymko to head Council

TORONTO - Premier William G. Davis today announced the appointment of **Yuri Shymko**, a leading human rights spokesman active in Ukrainian organizations, as the chairman of the newly revised Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship.

The Advisory Council was given the additional component of citizenship earlier this month by the Cabinet and shifted from the Secretariat for Social Development to the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Morarji not to run

Former Prime Minister Morarji Desai is not contesting the coming mid-term poll, the only point of note in the first list prepared by Janata Party under Jagjiwan Ram. Party President Chandra Shekhar and eight former ministers figure in the list of 122 names drawn from seven States and two Union Territories.

In Mr. Desai's place, contesting from Surat, is Asoka Mehta. Some of the better known names include Dinesh Singh, Piloo Mody, P.C. Chunder, H.M. Patel, Brijlal Varma, Prof. Sher Singh, and Mrs. Abha Maiti.

The Janata is thus the first of the major parties to announce candidates for the coming poll on January 3 and 6.

MATHRUBHUMI DIRECTOR DEAD

Trivandrum, Nov. 23 (UNI) - M.J Krishna Mohan, Managing Director of "Mathrubhumi" a prominent Malayalam daily, died November 9 following a heart attack.

Krishna Mohan, who attended the unsuccessful conciliation talks November 8 to end a four week old dispute which has resulted in a lock-out in the newspaper, was about to leave for Calicut when he felt uneasy and had nausea. He died before the doctor arrived.

Promised jobs, got jail

By Bob Avery

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ANNOUNCING THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT.

NOW EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS ARE BOTH RESPONSIBLE FOR ON THE JOB HEALTH AND SAFETY.

The Act recognizes the fact that you know better than anyone what it takes to make your working environment healthy and safe.

And, the Occupational Health and Safety Division of the Ministry of Labour can help.

The Act and Regulations may be purchased at the Government of Ontario Book Store, 880 Bay Street, Toronto.

Why not pick up or write for a copy and find out how employers, workers and the Occupational Health and Safety Division, working together, can improve on the job health and safety.

Write: Ontario Government Book Store
880 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N8

Ontario Ministry of Labour
Occupational Health and Safety Division

Caution rules

New Delhi (IBS) - Prime Minister Charan Singh has cautioned fellow partyman Raj Narain; Deputy Prime Minister Y.B. Chavan has cautioned Charan Singh; Raj Narain has cautioned several ministers; Mrs. Indira Gandhi has cautioned the electorate. In fact, the country is going through one of those big eras for cautioning.

And all through it all, the man in the street is left bemused. He listens, reads, ponders; finds no answers, then shrugs his shoulders and leaves the country in the hands of God. No thought given, of course, to whether God would like the sticky responsibility thrust on Him.

Hugely embarrassed by the untimely remarks made by fellow-partyman Raj Narain often times, Charan Singh once threatened to resign unless Raj Narain spoke with more caution. Since then he has repeatedly asked the pirate-headed leader (refurbishing his tissues in a nursing home) to be more circumspect and cautious in his public remarks.

Chavan has indirectly cautioned Charan Singh about the latter's views on Nehru on the RSs - more particularly on Nehru. Charan Singh recently came out with some direct criticism of Nehru and has, perhaps, done considerable damage to his party's image (the Lok Dal). Trying to undo this, Charan Singh later told a weekly that he respected the late first Prime Minister of the country, and that he only held a difference of view.

Meanwhile, Raj Narain, irrepressible as ever, opened his mouth again to issue a warning to ministers in Charan Singh's caretaker government that, unless they watched their step, they would be shoved into outer darkness where they would be wailing and gnashing of teeth - and no redemption. He has, in short, cautioned them.

On the other side of the government (or ruling party), come-back-hopeful Indira has repeatedly been cautioning the electorate at all her campaign speeches not to make the mistake of again voting any other party into power but the Congress-I - her own party. She claims that the Janata undid all the good she did as Prime Minister.

On the gloomier side, the cautioning has not stopped - a great deal is yet to come. If the populace is to take all this cautioning to heart, one wonders who will actually go to vote when the chips are finally down. Probably nobody - if all the cautioning has any effect, for everyone has been cautioned by all parties against all parties.

Charan's idea hailed

New Delhi (IBS) - The introduction of the scheme to introduce productivity linked bonus by the Charan Singh has been hailed as a landmark by experts who stated that the move would have far-reaching implications to better employer-employee relationship.

This is in view of the fact that the decision could well replace the Payment of Bonus Act. Productivity-linked bonus payment was basically different from payments made to employees under the Payment of Bonus Act. The long-standing demand by workers in a public sector had been that the Government replace the bonus payment under the Act with the concept of productivity-linked incentive bonuses.

The decision has opened the way not only to apply the concept to the industrial sector but also to public sector undertakings other than private operated organisations. The principle accepted by the railwaymen's union could be well applied to public and private sector organisations, and would put an end to industrial disputes which had been the bane of factories all over the nation.

Productivity-linked bonus to be paid to 1.7 million railwaymen will be made in October 1980, thus bringing an end to the controversial issue. A goodwill gesture, by the government finds that the men will be paid an ad hoc amount totalling 15 days wages - by March 1980 - and it will cost the ministry concerned Rs 35 crores.

Mr. Charan Singh and the Railway Minister, Mr. T.A Pai, had contacted members of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation before giving their final approval. Also present were members of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

The AIRF, who described the settlement as a "unique achievement", announced a week-long celebration which began yesterday. General Secretary J.P. Chadbey, said that this was a great event in the history of the Indian Railways, and a nation-wide strike had been averted by the government aggreeing to the demand for bonus.

Chief of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, A.P. Sharma (Congress-I), said the settlement gives the employees much satisfaction and hoped that it would lead to a constructive climate in the country.

Chairman of the Railway Board, Mr. M. Menzes, said 1977-78 would form the base for production-linked bonus payment. The railways had a surplus of Rs 126 crores. The base-year performance would entitle the workers to 25 days wages as production lined bonus.

Former industries minister, George Fernandes hailed the move as the first direct step in rectifying wrongs done to railwaymen

Boost to tourism

New Delhi (IBS) - The Government is toying with an idea to open up large tracts of land in the Himalayas, in the Andaman and Nicobar islands, currently banned to tourists, in a bid to boost the trade.

Suggestions made to this effect to the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism by organisations like Air India and Indian Airlines, along with some tour promoting agencies. The Union Home Ministry is studying the proposals.

Some areas in Uttar Pradesh have already been opened up to the public, and this step has already helped Air India promoting adventure oriented programmes for foreigners visiting this country. A major adventure has been scheduled for 1980 by the airline in which the Japanese Everster Naomi Uemura will trek and raft his way down the Ganga, from its source at Gomukh to its confluence with the Bay of Bengal.

The airline has also submitted a plan for diving groups to visit the Andaman islands hoping that the venture would boost the tourist and airline population.

BOGUS VOTERS

The Congress in Jammu and Kashmir have alleged that in one private house 82 potential voters are being shown when in the previous election only five were. Also, there is an increase of 50,000 voters in the Udhampur constituency, while in Jammu-Poonch the increase is more than 76,000.

The Congress has, therefore, levelled charges of corrupt practices in the preparation of voters' lists with the intention of rigging the mid-term election in the State.

The charge has been made against the ruling National Conference which, the Congress claims, is officially supporting corrupt activities.

When we shop Canadian, Canada makes it.

When we shop Canadian, it's more than a good idea. It's a great investment in our country's future. Every time Canadians buy their own products, they give Canadians work. Right here in Ontario, manufacturing industries employ about one million people. That's 25% of all the jobs in Ontario.

When we shop Canadian, we strengthen the economy of our province and our country.

By purchasing products that say "Made in Canada", we're developing and maintaining the industrial strengths we need to compete in world-wide markets.

And we're helping ourselves right here at home by strengthening Ontario's resources and assuring our future growth.

So the next time you're buying something, look for the symbol that says "Made in Canada".

Ontario

Larry Grossman,
Minister of
Industry and Tourism

William Davis, Premier

KITCHEN

By Pranati Gen

CHRISTMAS COUNTDOWN

Sangria

Juice of 3 limes
Juice of 3 lemons
Juice of 3 large juicy oranges
⅓ cup sugar syrup
1½ bottles (26 oz. bottle) dry re
20 ice cubes
Soda water to taste

In a punch bowl combine the juic
sugar syrup. Add wine, and ice
taste. Garnish with lime, lemon,

Fruit Punch

Sugar Syrup:
1 cup sugar
½ cup water
12 whole cloves
2 small cinnamon sticks
1 large can (48 oz.) unsweetened
frozen orange or fresh orange ju
1 large can (48 oz.) apple juice

Combine sugar, water, cloves
Reduce to simmer and continue s
Strain. Combine sugar syrup, or
a large punch bowl. Serve well ch
slices and cinnamon sticks. Mak

JP's ashes immersed

New Delhi (IBS) - The ashes of
Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan
were immersed in the river
Jamuna while the 'Janata' in
general chanted hymns and the
Delhi Police fired three rounds.

Indians in Chicago's heritage parade

Indian Community in Chicago
joining hands together participa-
ted in the "International Parade"
organized by the City of Chicago
to celebrate "Autumn Fest" on
Saturday, October 13, 1979.
Mayor Byrne kicked off the
Chicago Heritage Parade fol-
lowed by all the communities in
alphabetical order marching on
the North Side of Michigan
Avenue from Oak Street to Wac-
ker Drive. Varieties of costumes,
music, floats with men, women,
children young and old, every-
body came to participate and
watch the colorful display of
different ethnic heritage.

In spite of freezing cold, 500
Indian People came with national
spirit and with colorful costumes
to participate in the parade.
Indian group had two well decora-
ted floats, one represented by
Indian women, and the other
represented by children from
each community. Signs displayed
on the floats were "Indian Com-
munity Salutes City of Chicago"
and "Indian Community Salute
The Year of International Child-
ren". Devendra Parikh deserves
the credit for organizing the
floats. Indian community thanks
"Khyber India Restaurants" for
donating part of the expenses o
the floats. India group was led by
Chief Parade Marshall N.K. Agn
ihotri assisted by Parade Mars-
halls Phillip Kalyail and Ajoy
Gupta. Another attraction of the
Indian segment of the parade
was "Convertible Mercedes"
with King & Queen. Organizers
of the parade are N.K. Agnihotri
and Ranjit Ganguly.

For future participation in the
parades of this nature, we need
inputs from all segments of the
Indian Community for better
organizing. Please write to:

Co-ordinating Committee of Ind-
ian Associations
% India League of America
25 E. Washington Street
Suite 1639
Chicago, IL 60602

or call Ranjit Ganguly (529-9791
N.K. Agnihotri (495-3092), o
Tirupatiah Tella (920-0030).

KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati Gen SenGupta

CHRISTMAS COUNTDOWN

Sangria

Juice of 3 limes
Juice of 3 lemons
Juice of 3 large juicy oranges
½ cup sugar syrup
1½ bottles (26 oz. bottle) dry red wine
20 ice cubes
Soda water to taste

In a punch bowl combine the juice of lime, lemon and oranges with sugar syrup. Add wine, and ice cubes; stir adding soda water to taste. Garnish with lime, lemon, and orange slices.

Fruit Punch

Sugar Syrup:
1 cup sugar
½ cup water
12 whole cloves
2 small cinnamon sticks
1 large can (48 oz.) unsweetened grapefruit juice
frozen orange or fresh orange juice (24 oz.)
1 large can (48 oz.) apple juice

Combine sugar, water, cloves and cinnamon, bring to a boil. Reduce to simmer and continue simmering for another 20 minutes. Strain. Combine sugar syrup, orange, apple, and grapefruit juice in a large punch bowl. Serve well chilled or hot garnished with orange slices and cinnamon sticks. Makes 25 punch cup servings.

Gourmet Eggnog

4 large eggs, separated
granulated sugar ½ cup
4 cartons (½ pint each) whipping cream
½ cup brandy or rum

In a small bowl beat egg whites until stiff, beat cream in a chilled bowl until stiff. Beat egg yolks in a separate small bowl with sugar until lemon colored. Combine stiffly beaten egg whites, cream, brandy or rum and egg yolk mixture in a punch bowl. Chill, sprinkle cinnamon and nutmeg on top before serving.

Roasted Cashew Nuts

In a shallow baking pan heat gently 3 tbsp. ghee (clarified butter). Remove pan from the heat, add 2 cups raw cashew nuts and stir with a fork until they are well coated with the ghee. Preheat oven to 300F. Roast nuts in the middle of the oven for 20 to 25 minutes, shaking the pan 2 or 3 times. Transfer the nuts to paper towels and sprinkle them lightly with chili powder and salt. Cool and store the nuts in an airtight container.

Teen club

Indo-Canadian Teen Club is a new organization formed, run by and for Indo-Canadian teenagers in the Ottawa-Hull area. Teenagers interested in participating in the activities, please contact one of the Co-Presidents:

John Samuel (Jr.)
733-9422
Partho Ghosh
828-9530

Elephant poaching

Cochin, Nov. 20 (UNI) - Poaching of elephants for ivory has become such a serious problem in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu that it is feared the species may vanish from the southern forests.

A recent high-level meeting of Kerala and Tamil Nadu forest officials, which considered the problem, recommended that the ivory handicraft industry should be taken over by the government.

Another proposal under consideration is the cancellation of gun licences given to peasants in the forest belts to protect their crops from mutilation by wild animals, mainly elephants.

In Kerala and Karnataka existing laws provide for the payment of full compensation for crop damage by elephants. In the event of a human casualty, a compensation of Rs 2,000 is paid to the next-of-kin.

A scheme to reward those who give information to the government about elephant poaching is also being thought of.

TAGORE AND THE GRAIN OF RICE

Calcutta, Nov. 19 (UNI) - Rajasthan born calligrapher Vijay Sharma has presented an 800-word life sketch of Rabindranath Tagore, inscribed on a grain of rice, to the Indian Museum.

JP's ashes immersed

New Delhi (IBS) - The ashes of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan were immersed in the river Jamuna while the 'Janata' in general chanted hymns and the Delhi Police fired three rounds.

Indians in Chicago's heritage parade

Indian Community in Chicago, joining hands together participated in the "International Parade" organized by the City of Chicago to celebrate "Autumn Fest" on Saturday, October 13, 1979. Mayor Byrne kicked off the Chicago Heritage Parade followed by all the communities in alphabetical order marching on the North Side of Michigan Avenue from Oak Street to Wacker Drive. Varieties of costumes, music, floats with men, women, children young and old, everybody came to participate and watch the colorful display of different ethnic heritage.

In spite of freezing cold, 500 Indian People came with national spirit and with colorful costumes to participate in the parade. Indian group had two well decorated floats, one represented by Indian women and the other represented by children from each community. Signs displayed on the floats were "Indian Community Salutes City of Chicago" and "Indian Community Salute The Year of International Children". Devendra Parikh deserves the credit for organizing the floats. Indian community thanks "Khyber India Restaurants" for donating part of the expenses of the floats. India-group was led by Chief Parade Marshall N.K. Agnihotri assisted by Parade Marshalls Phillip Kalyail and Ajoy Gupta. Another attraction of the Indian segment of the parade, was "Convertible Mercedez" with King & Queen. Organizers of the parade are N.K. Agnihotri and Ranjit Ganguly.

For future participation in the parades of this nature, we need inputs from all segments of the Indian Community for better organizing. Please write to:

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Suite 1639
Chicago, IL 60602

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DID YOU KNOW THAT WE FLY ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD?
WE FLY TO 40 MAJOR CITIES.
AROUND THE WORLD.

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Isn't that what you've always wanted from an airline? Especially your airline?

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New York State: 800-442-8115

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Correspondence invited from a suitable professional gentlemen for a bright, caring Hindu girl, 20, graduate in library science and music. Elder brother, a senior executive, well settled in Ottawa with family. Call 824-3664 or reply to M-1633, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a handsome young doctor settled in North America for a Jat Sikh exceptionally beautiful girl, final year medical student. Great family. Write M-1638, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well-settled professional gentlemen for professionally educated girl, 36, 5'-4", slim, smart, exponent of Indian classical dance, presently visiting Canada, U.S.A. Reply with returnable photograph M-1639, The Canadian India Times or phone (416) 241-3133.

Suitable match for attractive, talented Punjabi girl, 22, gold-medallist M.A. from India, visiting Canada. Phone 613-389-7340 or write M-1640, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence is invited from young Jat Sikh men with modern outlook, in the pursuit of a career in medicine, dentistry, engineering, law, etc. for introduction to our beautiful, slim, 19 year daughter currently enrolled in dentistry. Family well settled in Canada. Please supply full information and recent photo in first letter. Strict confidence is assured. Write M-1641, The Canadian India Times.

Nice girl required for Hindu 28, professionally qualified accountant. Please write M-1642, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from a Jat Sikh youth in N. America/India for a 25 year old homely girl - commissioned Military Nurse in India.

Contact Mr. Singh, P.O. Box 562, Station 'B', Ottawa, Canada

Two engineer brothers settled in U.S. invite call from Canada or U.S. settled, Punjabi Mair Rajput medical doctor or engineer for their sister, 20, M.A. in India. Call Gopal in U.S. 507-288-4418 or in Canada Singh 416-630-0766.

Presently visiting States, handsome Sikh youngman, 28 years, 5'-9", MBA, invites correspondence from suitable American/Canadian immigrant women for early marriage. Caste no bar. Well connected family. Boy has worked in Iran for four years for major U.S. company in management cadre. Contact Phone: (416) 225-6365.

M.A., B.Ed. Panjabi Sikh girl, 29, invites correspondence for a suitable match. Please send details to Box 570, Calmar, Alberta, Canada.

Suitable match from Canadian immigrant, citizen for doctor, attractive, pleasant natured, Sikh, divorced, 32, 5'-2", on short visit. Reply with recent photograph and details. P.O. Box 416, Port Credit Postal Station, Mississauga (Ontario) L5G 4M1 or call 1-416-639-7137.

Brother invites correspondence from Hindu professionals for his attractive talented sister, 26, 5'-2", B.A., diploma Secretarial Course, presently in Delhi, India as Production Manager in Export House. Wine Merchant Family. Early marriage. Call (514) 352-4290/write Mehra 5506 Pierre Tetreault, Montreal, Que. H1K 2Z2.

Immigrant match for handsome Ramgarhia Sikh boy, 29, Mechanical Engineering Diploma, working for reputed engineering concern in India as foreman. Very good job opportunities in Canada. Caste no bar. M-1637, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from attractive, sincere, educated ladies around 30 for a handsome, well settled, professional man. Contact 79 Jameson Avenue, No. 105, Toronto, M6K 2W7, Ontario. (416) 533-4866.

Walia girl, fair complexion, higher secondary, 5'2", 28, visiting her brother in Toronto, invites early alliance. Phone No: 763-1515 or 769-4830.

Suitable match preferably in Canada for an innocently divorced Rajput girl, 25, sweet, homely, attractive. M.A. Economics working in States. Caste no bar. Write M-1598, The Canadian India Times.

Professionally qualified, Canada/U.S., Jat Sikh match for highly qualified Canadian citizen girl, 24 years, 5'-3". Full particulars with photo at first instance. M-1614, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from a suitable established professional male in his early forties for a well established beautiful female (in Canada) Punjabi divorcee in her 38th birthday with teenagers. Reply with current photo, professional and family background in details to M-1617, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondences are invited for a bright and beautiful Jain girl, 21. Height 5'-5", weight 110 lbs.. Now doing her Master's in Operational Research. Parents well settled. Caste immaterial but vegetarian boy preferred. M-1623, The Canadian India Times.

Father invites correspondence from professional, tall, handsome men below 31 for pretty, professionally employed U.S. immigrant, Hindu Panjabi, 26 yrs., 5'-4", 907-4640 N. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill 60440.

Wanted qualified matches for two sisters - Jat Sikh, 28 and 26 years, educated, employed, fair, tall, gentle, sweet. Have U.S. immigrant option. Write Mr. Singh, Apt. 34, 14 Gail St., Cambridge, Ont. N1R 4M2.

Married

Gigi Thomas of Ottawa to K.V. Philip of Kottayam, Kerala, India.

Gopi Nair son of Mr & Mrs R.R. Nair of Ottawa to Usha of Trivandrum, India.

Gopa Sen daughter of Dr and Mrs. A.R. Sen to Avijit Ray son of Mr. & Mrs. L.N. Ray on Thursday the 15th of November in Ottawa.

Born to:

Mr & Mrs Aman Khan of Clearbrook, British Columbia a baby boy, Yasin Khan.

Dr. & Mrs. Inder Nath Khoz a son, Gautam

Awards for good work

New Delhi, Nov. 15 (UNI) - President N Sanjiva Reddy presented the Jamnalal Bajaj awards for constructive work to Mr. Murlidhar Devidas Amte, 65, Ms Sarala Devi, 78 and Jayant Shamrao Patil.

Mr. Amte, better known as Baba Amte, has been working with lepers ever since 1950 when he established the Mahatogi Sewa Samita. A lawyer by profession he was struck by the pitiable living conditions of lepers to establish this society.

Serale Devi, formerly Catherine Mary Heilemann, British born social worker and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi shares the award for constructive work with Baba Amte. She came to India in the early 30's and has since then been working in the Kumaon region of Garhwal Himalayas where she runs a school for women from poor families.

We wish our readers a happy EID

Announcement

Due to Christmas holidays we are advancing this issue and the next issue by one week. The publication dates are November 29th and December 13th.

From January on we intend to publish on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

JOB INTERVIEWS

In the competitive world of today what you need most are the tactics of capitalizing on the hidden (but huge) segment of the job market, and the skill to sell yourself smarter than your rivals. Actually if you follow the right technique, you can even make an employer create an opening for you! By using the most successful "Positive Approach" system (revealed only 2 years ago), you not only attack the most potential part of the job market but you do it with a powerful leveraging tool.

"Job Interviews: How To Earn Them & How To Win Them"

provides you with all the vital skills that greatly enhance your chances of success at landing a new job or changing one to better yourself. It gives you thorough guidance on performance resume writing, striking application writing, the "positive approach" technique, effective job hunting strategies, defying competition, taking the aptitude tests, winning the interviews, negotiating your salary, tactics of advancing further faster and much more in 12 practical and pertinent chapters.

Specific directions from punching up a 'nothing' resume for starters to dealing with the headhunters for top-notch jobs are all included. Produced after 6 years' research and experience in North America and U.K.

This success securing book is available for only $9.95 plus $1 postage and handling, and your investment is unconditionally risk free for 20 days. Remember: you only get one chance with a prospective employer, and you owe it to yourself to help you succeed - fast. Even a week's delay means a week's salary (or difference in salary) lost! Send your $10.95 cheque/money order along with your address to:

Promotion Dynamics, Dept.JC1, P.O. Box 2790, Station 'D',
Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5W6.

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